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VOL. XXIII NO. 225 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1935 [illegible] PAGES

Britain's Final Terms: League's Last Word

In The Assembly

TRUTH BEHIND OFFICIAL VICTORY

Mody, Cawasji And Husseinbhoy Rush To Govt. Rescue

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Feeling ran high in the Legislative Assembly as before. The Quetta resolution was under discussion. Mr. Kumarswami Raju, in fact, surprised Government by the softness of his attack. Lady Willingdon along with Lady Chetwode had come to hear the debate.

Mody's Thunder

Sir H. P. Mody, who opposed the resolution, thundered that even if an "error of judgment" had occurred, it must be excused when such splendid work had been done.

Mr. Tottenham followed on his heels and said what was behind every Government Member's mind, that the resolution had been brought forward to discredit the Government.

Haji Abdulla Haroon supported the resolution, but in a halting way, while Mr. Lalchand Navalrai had hardly unloaded a fourth of his stuff when his time was up.

European Disapproval

Mr. Morgan of the European Group joined the debate with disapproval of those who had brought forward the resolution.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah had no new point to make but demonstrated his support of Government.

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Narang won the applause of the Opposition for supporting the inquiry.

Mr. Acheson repeated Mr. Tottenham's argument and put a little more ginger into the attack on the Opposition for bringing the matter up.

Bhulabhai's Retort

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai tried to avoid a controversy and explained that the purport of the resolution was innocent. He, however, had a fling at Sir Homi Mody and as Mr. Acheson had asked for unpledged votes to support the Government, Mr. Desai retorted: "Let those who had not sold their conscience vote with me."

Sir Henry Craik warmed up in reply as never before. He thumped the table and called the whole campaign malicious and that the Congress resolution was designed to discredit Government.

Sir Cowasji's Attack

Sir Cowasji wished to speak, but as it was five, the Congress applied for closure. Independents joined Government to defeat the closure by eight votes. The President, therefore, gave an extra hour and a half for the debate.

Sir Cowasji now spoke with such hatred of the Opposition leader as had not been heard before between non-official leaders. This brought Mr. Aney on to his feet. He condemned Sir Cowasji's remarks and hoped that the Parsee Knight would regret them in his calmer moments. But the House was far from being calm and feelings had been worked so high that when voting took place, there was almost wild excitement.

The Home Member thumped the table with both his hands, and his back-benchers taking the cue cried "Shame, Shame" on the Congress, a cry in which Government front benchers too joined. The majority of four was due to the fact that Mr. K. L. Gauba and Mr. Ghulam Bhik Narang disappeared before the voting took place, though the latter made a speech supporting it and the former is reported to have promised to vote.

How Govt. Scored

Again Seth Abdulla Haroon voted with the Government after having spoken in favour of the resolution. His reason may be that Sir Muhamed Zafrullah's announcement in favour of a consultative committee met Seth Haroon's point of view. This announcement certainly caught two votes.

Govt. Members Busy Canvassing

Anyway the Lobby was very active and every Government member was canvassing hard with the result that Government scored the first victory of the session. The analysis of the division reveals two surprises: First, that Mr. N. M. Joshi remained neutral and, second, that Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji voted with the Government. Anyway the Government had the support of 13 Indian elected and 9 European elected members. Thus the great debate ended at 7 in the evening and the House dispersed amidst terribly excited feelings.

"C. R." WANTS MORE REST

Not Yet Fit To Undertake Strain Of Congress Presidentship

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived here from Wardha to-day. From an interview the "United Press" had with him, it is understood that Rajaji has not yet had the rest that he wanted. He could not think of standing for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress Session. The strain of the office would be too much on his still unsatisfactory health.

SARDUL SINGH'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

It is understood that Sirdar Sardul Singh's resignation from the Congress Working Committee has been received and subsequently accepted.

Therefore, he may not attend the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress to be held in Madras.—United Press.

When it was suggested that, in view of the agitation in Andhra for an Andhra President this time, if Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya's chances were bright, Mr. Rajagopalachari would not allow to be drawn into discussion about the question of the next president.—United Press.

BUT IL DUCE ADAMANT

Italy Sees In Committee's Findings Abyssinia's Unfitness To Govern Herself

MUSSOLINI UNWILLING TO SHARE MANDATE WITH POWERS

GENEVA ADVICE NOT WANTED

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

Baron Aloisi is not going to Rome.

It is understood that "Il Duce" has told him that he does not want any advice from Geneva.

This decision has produced rather a painful impression, because it is taken to indicate that Sgr. Mussolini has no intention of departing from the attitude of inflexible determination in pursuing the Campaign.—Reuter.

WHERE ITALY AGREES

ROME, Sept. 19.

"The Committee of Five's proposals are quite unacceptable to Italy" declared an authoritative spokesman. "Italy's policy is not changed. We cannot agree to share the mandate with others. There is one good thing in the report namely it admits the inability of Abyssinians to govern themselves. Categorical attitude does not mean that the proposals would not be studied. They are regarded as the basis of discussion though the Italians cannot see the possibility of their leading to an agreement."—Reuter.

EDEN'S REPLY TO MUSSOLINI?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Capt. Eden told M. Laval during a talk this morning, according to "L-Intransigeants" Geneva Correspondent, that Committee of Five's proposals will be considered by the British Government as the "extreme limit" of concessions possible to Italy and as the League's last word.

Capt. Eden

ITALIAN MILITARY ANNOUNCEMENT

(Special Cable).

ROME, Sept. 19.

It is officially announced that all men of classes 1911 to 1914 who are exempt from military service on medical grouds must resubmit themselves for examination during the second fortnight of October.

The order will subsequently apply to all previous classes from 1901.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT POONA?

Kirkee Arsenal Gets Busy And Need For More Barracks Reported

POONA, Sept. 19.

The "Lokshakti", a local vernacular daily, understands that the Government have invited tenders for building temporary military barracks in Poona to accommodate the recruits as it is feared recruitment may be necessary, if England is required to participate in war arising out of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

The same paper further understands that the Kirkee Arsenal is manufacturing amunition on a large scale.—United Press.

AIR ARM OF ABYSSINIA

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Eight pilots and twelve aeroplanes compose the total of Abyssinian airforce, says the special correspondent of 'L' Intransigeant" at Addis Ababa.

All the pilots are fully qualified and five of them are trained in French Schools.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN CABINET TO MEET

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 19.

The Government has just received a telegram from Geneva informing them of the Committee of Five's proposals. Probably the Emperor will summon his Cabinet this evening to consider them. Although the proposals are not yet known, it is learned unofficially that it is most likely Ethiopia will accept them.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL ORDER AND GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 19.

It is officially notified that in the event of the certain emergencies it may be necessary to extinguish all lights possibly by turning off the electric mains. The public are advised to lay in a supply of candles but warned that any such lighting should carefully be screened and it is added serious notice will be taken if any disregard these instructions.—Reuter.

QUITE A CONTROVERSY OVER CONFERENCE OF BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN

B.P.C.C. Executive Sees In Move Breach Of Discipline

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has officially intervened in the efforts of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to convene a political Conference and to consider the question of effectively rejecting the new constitution and also the attitude of India in the event of a war involving Great Britain.

The Council of the B.P.C.C., considered the question at a meeting held on Thursday evening, and, after prolonged discussions, passed a resolution by 11 votes against 2, hoping that the Conference would not be held, as such a conference "would be prejudicial to the solidarity of Congressmen in the city and to the authority of the B.P.C.C."

Enquiries show that the Congress Socialists in collaboration with a section of Congressmen, would go ahead with the arrangements for holding the Conference, while they might give the full consideration to the resolution of the B.P.C.C.

SOLIDARITY IN DANGER.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the B.P.C.C. "This Council regrets that, inspite of the resolution of the B.P.C.C.. not to hold a political conference in Bombay, certain Congressmen should have proposed to invite a conference of Congressmen for the very purpose in Bombay. This Council considers that such a conference would be prejudicial to the solidarity of Congressmen in the city and to the authority of the B.P.C.C. and the Council hopes that this proposal will be dropped."

The official Congress attitude seems to be that the B.P.C.C., alone in Bombay is entitled to call a meeting of Congressmen for whatever purpose that may be.

B.P.C.C. VIEW.

The B.P.C.C., cannot give away that right to a person or group of persons or cannot even share that right with them. In addition, the question was already brought before the B.P.C.C., which rejected the proposal for holding a conference.

In the face of this verdict, the action of the conveners of the political conference, is liable to be treated as opposed to the discipline of the Congress.

LETTER TO RAJEN BABU.

The Secretary of the B.P.C.C., has addressed a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad, explaining to him the situation and asking for his guidance.

The Congress Socialist circles on their part, do not attach any significance to the talk of disciplinary action against the conveners of the meeting.

They contend that the Congress Socialists who form an entity within the Congress fold, have in collaboration with certain other Congressmen, called for a political conference for a free and frank discussion of two important topics touching the rejection of the new Constitution and the attitude of India in the event of a war involving Great Britain.

CONFERENCE TO MEET.

They are at a loss to understand how this could be construed as opposed to Congress discipline. Some of them go a step further and consider the attitude of the B.P.C.C., as striking at the root of the "much vaunted" freedom of expression of a particular opinion.

The Congress Socialists are so firm in their conviction that they have not committed any breach of discipline, that they intend to hold the Conference.

The preliminary meeting of the Conference for the election of office-bearers in connection with the ensuing conference is to be held to-day (Friday) at the People's Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m., where the situation arising out of the B.P.C.C.'s attitude, may also come up for discussion.

The Congress Socialist Party Executive is meeting this evening to deliberate over the appeal issued by the B.P.C.C., to reconsider their proposal to hold the Conference.

But Socialists See No Ban On Meeting Of Groups Within Congress

Interviewed, a prominent Congress Socialist said that he was pained to read in the evening paper what appeared to be more or less an authoritative report about certain attempts by the officials of the B. P. C. C. to invoke the President of the Indian National Congress to take what is described as disciplinary action against the Congress Socialist Party for initiating the move to mobilise Congress opinion on two burning questions, namely, how effectively to reject the new Constitution, and the attitude the Congress should take in any war in which British may be involved.

NO BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

The statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party published the other day clearly stated that the Party in deference to the decision of the B. P. C. C. has desisted from calling a Bombay Provincial Political Conference.

Even if a full-fledged political conference is called, it would not amount to indiscipline against the Congress, as decisions of such political conferences, apart from reflecting the prevalent predominant Congress opinion, are not binding on the Provincial Congress Committee. Nor is there any statute in the Congress Constitution and rules preventing political groups within the Congress or by Congressmen jointly convening a conference to discuss current political topics.

WHY THESE NAZI TACTICS?

"I am sorry," he said, "for whoever is the B. P. C. C. official reported to be responsible for writing a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad that the Congress has not turned Nazi and continues to give a democratic movement which allows a freedom of speech, and criticism of its policies and programmes by its members!"

DROP IDEA OF CONFERENCE

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Conveners

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following communique:—

A Press statement is issued by the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party of Bombay regarding the convening of a conference with the object of discussing some important political questions. The statement is likely to create misunderstanding in the public mind as to the attitude of the B. P. C. C. regarding the proposed conference and it has, therefore, become incumbent on us to clarify the situation.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

The citizens of Bombay are aware of the fact that the move for convening a political conference in Bombay was first mooted by some of the members of the Congress Socialist Party. A definite proposition to that effect was before the B.P.C.C. for over a month. It was finally discussed at the meeting of the B.P.C.C. held in the last week of August and rejected by a majority. In spite of this clear verdict of the B.P.C.C., an attempt is being made to convene a conference which is styled as the conference of Congressmen. In our opinion, the B.P.C.C. alone, as a body representative of Congressmen in the city, has got the legal and constitutional authority to call a conference of Congressmen whatever might be the objects of such a conference. No other body or a group of persons have got any constitutional right to convene such a conference. The B. P. C. C. is not prepared to either give away this right or to share it with any other person or group of persons. It is most regrettable that some of the members of the B.P.C.C. should have chosen to call a conference in

(Continued on page 9 Col. 6.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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LOST & FOUND

Lost on Wednesday evening Small Rose Ringed Tame Indian Parrot unable to fly, from 2nd floor, Northcotte House, Strand Road, Apollo Bunder. Owner offers reward for its return. (4879).

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Required M.B.B.S., and L.C.P.S., Lady Doctors immediately for Hospital, also fully qualified Nurses. Apply Box 4872, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Teachers, Engineers and Typists to consult Hastings and Co., Employment Suppliers. Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (4877).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4875).

Wanted a companion tutor for a young Bhatia lad, 14 years old in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and salary expected. Copies only of testimonials should be enclosed. Court Receiver, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (4878).

A very big Life Office is prepared to consider applications from Graduate Candidates for Senior position of their Branch Establishment in Bombay. Only persons with considerable practical experience both in the Agency Organisation as well as Office Management of a first class Indian or European Life Office should apply with copies of testimonials. Personal interview to selected candidates only will be granted. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Customs Clerk, who can clear the dutiable piece-goods from Dock and warehouses. Salary from Rs. 40 to 50 according to merits. Apply Box No. 4868, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted ambitious workers on fixed salaries to push the sale of our sporting goods throughout Bombay Presidency, those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples on refundable basis need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (4859).

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Efficient Typist-Clerk, 12 years' experience in Bombay Commercial firm, well-versed in all office routine seeks job. Apply Box 4865, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted a capitalist or a sleeping Partner to invest Rs. 1,500 in well-paying business. Apply Box No. 4866, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—500 Gross. 6" lift Varnished Wadia Pirns for Ring Frames suitable for 5" to 5 1|2" lift. In excellent condition. Apply to Toyo Podar Mills, Bombay. (4882).

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

EXPRESSION OF REGRET by SHREE SAYAJI JUBILEE COTTON AND JUTE MILLS CO., LTD., Sidhpur, (hereinafter referred to as Shree Sayaji Mills Sidhpur) and others signing below in favour of the Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. Amalner E. K. (hereinafter referred to as The Pratap Mills Amalner).

Whereas Shree Sayaji Mills, Sidhpur, stamped certain cloth manufactured by them with the mark "Amalner East Khandesh" and whereas the Pratap Mills, Amalner, intended to take proceedings against Shree Sayaji Mills, Sidhpur and whereas the undersigned merchants of Ahmedabad, who sold such goods were proceeded againts under the Indian Penal Code and the Merchandise Marks Act, Shree Sayaji Mills, Sidhpur and the said Merchants of Ahmedabad, having expressed their sincere regret for such stamping and selling and having paid to the Pratap Mill, Amalner, a token Sum of Re. one each in lieu of damages and the sum of Rs. 3,500 (thirty-five hundred) for costs incurred by the Pratap Mill Amalner in respect of the said proceedings and to be incurred in respect of publication of the expression of the regret as fully set out below, The Pratap Mill, Amalner, have accepted the expression of regret and the above sums in full satisfaction of their claim for damages and costs incurred by them as against the undersigned parties.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

To,

The Pratap Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amalner, East Khandesh.

Sirs,

We, the Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills Company Limited, Sidhpur, hereby express our sincere regret for being led into stamping and for stamping the words "AMALNER EAST-KHANDESH" at the request of certain Merchants on goods Manufactured by us and for causing injury to you. We again express to you our unqualified regret for the same and assure you that there would be no repetition of this.

Yours faithfully,
For Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Company. Limited, Sidhpur.
(Sd.) PRELHADJI SEVAKRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

We join the Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Company, Ltd., in the above expression of regret and subscribe our signatures hereto.

(Sd.) RATILAL KESHOLAL,
For Kantilal Ramanlal.
(Sd) PADAMCHAND KUNDANMAL,
For Sardarmal Pabudan.
(Sd.) TRIKAMLAL CHHOTALAL,
For Jayantilal Jeshingbhai.
1756

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GAFOOR MANGTOO, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title, and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Alli Umer Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2356 and 2358, New No. 9409 and 9410, Old Survey Nos. 1889-1890, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/805 and Cadastral Survey No. 3284, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6091 and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadas Laloobhai, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimtulla Saheb, on or towards the East by Alli Umer Street and on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage.

Bombay dated this 19th September, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1805.

Public Notices

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY

NOTICE

A considerable quantity of surplus Serviceable as well as Unserviceable Materials, together with Iron, Steel and Gun Metal Scrap Materials along with some Engines and their spare parts will be sold by Public Auction in the Stores Magazine near Jamnagar Station at 10 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1935. All the materials are open for inspection in the Stores Magazine and can be inspected any time during Office hours.

K. S. MADHAVSINHJI,
Superintendent of Stores,
Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),
Dated 3rd September, 1935.
1801

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that I have this day purchased the business of the Western Homoeo Biochemic Pharmacy which is being carried on at Kothari Mansion, opp. G.P.O., Bombay, and I shall carry on the said business from the date hereof in the same name and at the same address.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1935.

S. V. RAMANATHA IYER.
4883

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing a building for K. U. Club at Dadar. Copies of Tenders, etc., can be had from 20th September, 1935, from the Office of the undersigned during Office hours.

Tenders are to be submitted on or before 28th noon.

S. K. MALIK & CO.,
Architects, Etc.
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
4881

S.S. "YAHIKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 19th September, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

Re: The NARSINGIRJI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (of Sholapur).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the connection of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas with the above Company has been entirely severed and that Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas has no authority to do any act whatsoever on behalf of the above Company or on behalf of the Agents of the above Company. Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1935.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.
Solicitors for Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji Agent for the Narsingirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
1803.

Re: DHANRAJ MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney executed by Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji in his capacity as Agent of the above Company in favour of Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Narotam Mathuradas Goculdas on the 8th day of May, 1935, was cancelled on the 16th day of August, 1935 and that Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Narotam Mathuradas Goculdas or either of them have as from that date no authority to do any act whatsoever on behalf of the above Company.

Dated 18th Sept. 1935.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.
Solicitors for Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji, Agent for Dhanraj Mills, Limited.
1802.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF DREDGERS AND BARGES IN THE SEA OF MUMBRA (G. I. P. RLY., MUMBRA STATION).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramkuvar Srinivas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oscar S. Crassi carrying on business in the firm name of "The Sand and Co." as the Sole Proprietor and pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1934 sell by Public Auction the following Dredgers and Barges on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1935, at 4 p.m. in the Sea of Mumbra (G. I. P. Railway) at the place where they are lying:

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1. Priestman's Grab Dredger.
1. Mississipi Dredger (Oil Engine driven.)
6. Barges.

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No. 112 28 Brass.
No. 111 35 Brass.
No. 117 40 Brass.
No. 120 40 Brass.

A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of knocking the lot or lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the lots purchased by the purchaser shall be taken possession of within three days from the day of sale at the purchaser's expense.

Further conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for The Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Transferee of the Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Liladhar, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Transferee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th November, 1924, and the transfer of Mortgage, dated 13th August, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 20th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land situate on the west side of Napean Sea Road, admeasuring about 2653 sq. yards, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3307 (3), Street No. 10A and bounded on the North by the property of the late Manubhai Nanabhai, on the East by Napean Sea Road, on the South by the property of Shantidas Askuran and on the West by the property of the Bank of India Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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SHARP RISE IN HAPUR WHEAT

Beneficial Rains

(Messrs. Mukailal Madhusudan Dyal).

HAPUR, Sept. 16.

The wheat prices in these four days rose nearly two annas per maund in the Markets of India. We had foretold about this bullishness in our previous Review. In the foreign markets the demand was high owing to the continued unfavourable weather in Argentina and Canada and also to the results of American production. Now the Wheat position is not to be bullish further as the widespread and enough rains have fallen nearly all over India. More area would be sown under the Rabi crop as recent rain have helped much in taking the new area under plough. Thus, the area would increase by 8 to 10 per cent while the last year it remained 3 to 4 per cent less and the area under other cereals is expected to be increased by 20 to 25 per cent. The stock in the country is enough for the home requirements and according to the Government Report the surplus stock is estimated at 5 lacs ton while our personal view is only two to two and a half lac tons. If one or two lacs of tons be exported, the shortage in stock should not be felt. Although only one thousand tons are said to be purchased by Europe to be shipped in September and October.

CANADIAN SURPLUS

The Wheat prices has risen enough in foreign markets and there is no possibility of further rise owing to nearly 200 million surplus stock in Canada and to the good crop in Australia. The European demand will also be low as the new crop after being threshed is come to market and the sold Russian wheat is to be delivered. And Russia is still selling wheat continuously.

EXPORT PARITY

The wheat export parity from Karachi to foreign countries is Rs. 21/4 per candy* under the present rate while of the Punjab is Rs. 2/2 per maund. The prices of wheat have gone high in the Punjab and Karachi, hence, no export parity.

Note:—*One candy eq. 8 maunds.

CURRENT RATES

Bombay: Wheat January Rs. 2/8/3 May Rs. 2/8

Karachi: Wheat Ready 22/12 October 22/14 July 22/15

Calcutta: Wheat Ready Cawnpore quality 3/5 September 3/7/6 May 3/6

Hapur: Wheat Ready Rs. 2/11 Mangsir Rs. 2/9/5 Maha Rs. 2/9/10 1/2

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DAILY MATINEE at 2-30 P.M.

MONSOON STRONG IN LOWER BURMA

POONA, Sept. 19.

The monsoon has been strong in lower Burma. There has also been nearly general rain in East Central India and Malabr, local rain in Northeast India, East United Provinces, East Rajputana, West Central India and Mysore, with a few falls in Upper Burma. West United Provinces, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Gorakhpur Victoria Point and Purnea 4 each, Tavoy 3, Amherst, Daltonganj and Darbhanga 2 each, Toungoo, Silchar, Jhalrapatan, Mergui and Guna 1-1/2 each, Gaya, Kotah, Cuddalore, Rawalpindi and Jaipur 1 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in East Rajputana, West Central India, North Bengal, and Assam, continue fairly widespread in East Central India, East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Tenasserim, increase in Pegu and South Arakan and also occur at a few stations in the Punjab hills and Kashmir.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Henasserim, Pegu and South Arakan in the next 36 hours.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA: Sept. 19.

The weekly weather report for the week ending September 18, says:—

Last week's depression over the Central Provinces filled up there in the beginning of the week. The monsoon was, on the whole, active. Well distributed rain fell during the week generally over the whole country except Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Southwest Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir, Madras Deccan, Southeast Madras and Mysore.—A.P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 19-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.00	79.87	68.20
St George's Hospital ..	0.00	128.36	92.80
J. J. Hospital ..	0.00	96.63	78.87
Matunga	0.00	86.23	80.84

Departure from Normal +15.65 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .023 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 86.0 degrees (0.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.3 degrees (0.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 11.39 inches

Total rainfall during the year 79.59 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8deg. F. a mercury barometer without idex error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHOTS FIRED IN GAMBLING RAID

Two Policemen Injured In Encounter At Sukkur Fair

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

An unconfirmed report received here says that the police opened fire during the course of a raid on a gambling den at Sukkur at the Kalka Fair when the gamblers pelted missiles at the constables. None was injured as the shots were fired in the air to ward off the gamblers.

It is reported that two men on the police side received minor injuries.

Several gamblers have been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

At a meeting, the Merchants of Nagpur have decided to convene a Merchants' Conference, with the object of ventilating their grievances and disabilities in commerce. A strong committee of 21 has been formed with Mr. Abbass Ali Kamal as Chairman to work out the details.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A Page About Motoring and Aviation

MOTORCYCLES CRASH AT 100 MILES AN HOUR!

How The Grand Prix Was Won By Guthrie

Jock Guthrie, the Scottish motor-cyclist, won the Grand Prix de l'Europe over the 240-mile Clady road course at Belfast, and did a lap at the fastest speed ever achieved in a road race by car or motor-cycle.

He did so, although he nearly crashed to death in a duel with the Irishman, W. F. Rusk, known as the "Blond Bombshell."

He averaged over 90 m.p.h.

The enormous crowd watching the massed start saw Guthrie and Rusk dash off with the lead.

On the first lap, Rusk led Guthrie by a few yards, having smashed all records for any road course at 93.77 m.p.h.

CRASH AT HIGH SPEED.

In the second lap, Rusk and Guthrie crashed together.

Travelling at over 100 miles an hour they skidded on wet tar. For a moment both lay on the ground grinning at each other.

Rusk could not go on owing to a bruised hand, but Guthrie dashed off, shaken.

He then lapped at 95.35 miles an hour—miles faster than anybody on car or motor-cycle has completed a road course.

Behind him, less than a mile an hou slower, was Stanley Woods, riding the Italian machine with which he defeated Guthrie in the Senior Tourist Trophy race last June.

Guthrie, grim and rugged Scot, knew that Woods, the debonair Irishman of the smiling eyes but great courage, was chasing him round the course.

But he continued to average over ninety miles an hour in his successful attempt to rehabilitate the supremacy of the British motor-cycle.

Woods later retired.

The winners were:

500 c.c. Class: Distance 246 miles.—1, J. Guthrie (Norton), average speed 90.98 m.p.h.; 2, Rene Milhoux (F.N.), 89.11 m.p.h.; 3, A. Tyler (Velocette), 87.69 m.p.h.

350 c.c. Class (225½ miles).—1, W. L. Handley (Velocette), 86.65 m.p.h.; 2, E. R. Thomas (Velocette), 85.30 m.p.h.; 3, J. G. Duncan (Norton), 84.93 m.p.h.

250 c.c. Class (205 miles).—1, A. Geiss (Auto Union, Germany), 79.16 m.p.h.; 2, A. R Foster (New Imperial), 79.03 m.p.h.; 3, J. Gordon Burney (Moto Guzzi, Italy), 77.48 m.p.h.

JAPAN—TAIWAN AIR SERVICE

Definite decision to open the regular air service between Japan and Taiwan, by a line between Fukuoka and Taihoku, in October instead of in next January as originally planned, has been made. The distance is 1,161 kilometers in length.

This change has been made in order to make the opening of the new air service in question coincide with the opening of the exposition in Taihoku on October 8 in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese administration in Taiwan. The action is being taken especially to comply with the earnest wish expressed by the Taiwan Government.

Development Of Aviation In India

BOMBAY MUST HAVE A WELL-EQUIPPED AIR PORT

(By RUSI. A. MISTRI).

We are actually living in the flying age, and aviation is the most progressive branch of transportation of the present day and it offers a good field to young men in its different branches. Aviation in a country of vast distances like India has a very progressive future. During past three years much progress has been made but to-day flying in India is still lamentably undeveloped as compared with most countries of Europe due to lack of airports, financial support from the Government and enterprise on the part of public.

FLYING CLUBS.

For training and private flying in India, there are flying clubs at Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Lahore, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Jodhpur and the Aero Club of India with headquarters at New Delhi is responsible to the Government for the functioning of those Clubs getting subsidy from the Government. All the above clubs are subsidised except at Jodhpur.

In addition to the Clubs there are few air companies which run regular mail or passenger service or both. They are the Indian Transcontinental Airways, Indian National Airways, and Tata Air Mail Service. The Indian Transcontinental Airways is only subsidised and is controlled by the Imperial Airways and operate between Karachi—Singapore, while the Indian National Airways is purely an Indian concern and operate between Calcutta—Dacca and Karachi—Lahore. Messrs Tata operate between Karachi—Madras and will be extended to Ceylon shortly. This service has maintained nearly 100 per cent. regularity and shows a good margin of profit though it is not subsidized.

Now as regards the developments of Civil Aviation in Indian States I should say some of them are advanced because their rulers are private owners and enthusiasts. Jodhpur State has one of the best aerodromes in the East. This aerodrome is fully equipped. In addition to this main aerodrome there are no fewer than 16 subsidiary landing grounds in the State though only 36,921 sq. miles in area. A real example to be followed by other States and each and every presidency. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur is the Pioneer of Civil Aviation in Indian States. Being a very keen aviator, he maintains his own Flying Club. Patiala too has a good aerodrome, while Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Porbundef, Rajpipla, Idar, Udaipur, Bikaner, Bhopal, and Vizagapatam have their own landing grounds. Aerodromes are also under construction at Jaipur, Indore and in Nizam's State.

IT IS SAFE.

Indians as compared to other nations of Europe seem to take less advantage of the facilities offered by aviation. That may be because of misunderstanding about its safety. There are plenty in India who still refuse to believe that an aeroplane because it has no visible means of support can really be safe. But let it be remembered that there are more people killed in a few square miles area in Bombay in street accidents every year than there are in air in the whole of India.

To-day construction has so advanced that the chances of the failure of either engine or of the structure are considerably rare and every precaution is taken that such an eventuality never occurs.

The Aeronautical Training Centre has been recently organised at New Delhi to provide facilities for complete and comprehensive training for those aspiring to careers in aeronautical pursuits. It offers opening for training to young men desirous of becoming Pilots, Engineers, Designers Navigators and Wireless Operators. I mentioned before that aviation is the most progressive branch of transportation and has the best future for advancement in a vast country. From the above fundamentals and present proposals for five-day-a-week Air Mail service between India and England will bring out an increase in the feeder services operating in this country and there will be a considerable demand for young men in its different branches, all of whom require training in various degrees.

With facilities offered by this Training Centre and Flying Clubs, a youth can have training in any branch of aeronautics at much less expense than is required to go abroad.

AIR PORT OF BOMBAY.

In conclusion, let us consider the question of air-ports and subsidiary landing grounds. Firstly, take the example of Bombay. It is at present the 'London of the East.' Had there not been a good harbour, then would it have become so prosperous a centre of trade? Of course, there are many mediums of transportation:—railways, motors, steamers, and aeroplanes, the last of these is the latest and quickest. So, there is a need for Bombay to have a good and bigger airport, serviceable throughout the year with night landing facilities. As soon as Bombay has these facilities I am sure that many air companies will spring out to operate between Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Calcutta and so on. I do not mean to say that only Bombay should be so equipped but all the chief airports and subsidiary landing grounds on the routes should be equipped with necessary arrangements to promote quickness and all-weather day and night use.

Rusi A. Mistri.

Week-End AIR TRIPS TO Kashmir

It will not be long before week-end holidays would be spent in lovely Kashmir. Lahore is already linked by air and now arrangements are being made to start a regular service between Lahore and Srinagar.

With the permission of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, a survey was made by the Indian National Airways in November last of the air route from the Punjab to Kashmir, the object of which was to find a suitable site for the construction of an aerodrome at Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir State.

Further visits were undertaken in May and August of this year by the technical staff of the Indian National Airways, and certain definite recommendations were made to His Highness. These recommendations proved acceptable, and as a result, a new landing-ground close to Srinagar has been laid down.

In order to test this new landing-ground, which is to be ready in time for the arrival of His Highness from Europe this month, another survey flight was undertaken yesterday.

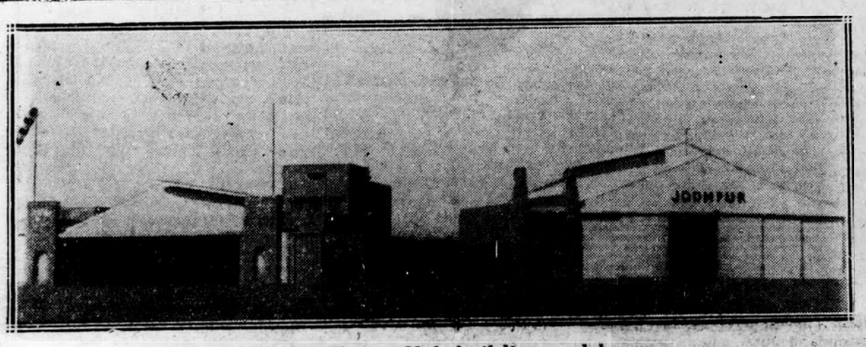
RECORD TRIP.

The aircraft was commanded by the Company's Chief Pilot, Capt. A. G. M. Cary, who was accompanied by Mr. H. R. Messum, a Director of Messrs. Govan Bros., Ltd., the Company's Managing Agents, Mr. J. Maynard, one of the Company's Flight Engineers, Mr. R. H. Maxwell, the Company's Assistant, General Manager, and Mr. C. Scott.

The aircraft took off from Delhi aerodrome on Sunday morning, and completed the journey to Srinagar in 4 hours' 40 minutes' flying time. A landing for refuelling purposes was made at Lahore. The return journey maded to-day, with a similar stop at Lahore, took 20 minutes longer.

The landing ground, which will eventually become the air port for Srinagar, is on the Damodar-Kharewa and is at present reached by the Badgaom Road. Special care has been taken in laying it cut to allow ample landing area, as it is at a height of over 5,000 feet above sea level.

It is understood that the development of the air route into Kashmir is to receive the consideration of His Highness' Government. An air service would bring the capital of the State within two hours' journey of the Punjab, whereas by the fastest existing form of passenger transport, it now takes nearly two days to cover the distance.



Jodhpur Flying Club building and hangar.

Karachi's Bid To Be World's Premier Air Port

AERODROME BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MAY CHANGE VERY LANDMARK OF CITY

KARACHI (By Mail).

It is now definitely known that the contract for the construction of big hangars at the Karachi Air Port has gone to a local firm. The site for the hangar has already been cleared, and the lay out is complete and one may reasonably expect to see the foundation laid within a week or two. The site of this new hangar is on the eastern side of the landing ground and nearly 300 yards away from the existing fencing. This land is now all covered over w bushes and wild growths. But when all these are cleared and the land brought within the aerodrome boundary, it will add another few hundred yards to the existing length of the aerodrome. When one looks at the plans one can visualise the Karachi Air Port of the future when it will not only be the most important air port of the East, but perhaps one of the biggest air ports of the world.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS.

No definite information regarding the administrative buildings is available yet but now that the construction of the hangars has actually commenced one can feel sure that it will not be long before the first stone for that impressive structure is also laid. A certain amount of delay in the production of the final plan is inevitable. The new buildings will provide accommodation for the meteorological wireless, customs, police, postal and health departments, over and above all the aerodrome offices and the offices of all the operating companies. And when the scheme so closely affects so many different departments a certain amount of delay in the passing of the final plans is perhaps not unlikely. The training of the trainees and the Assistant Aerodrome officers is now going on apace.

It may be of interest to mention that the Public Service Commission have invited applications for a fresh batch of 6 Assistant Aerodrome Officers. Aviation is gradually opening up new fields of activities to the young men of the country and if the number of enquiries made at he Karachi Air port is an index of this enthusiasm, one can say with confidence that the young men in this part of the world are not in any way lagging behind in taking advantage of this new career.

CHAPMAN'S FLIGHT.

Besides Messrs. Dastur, Dalal and Pochkhanawalla, who started on their flight to South Africa on the 1st of August, another flight of interest that passed through Karachi during the last month was that of Mr. Chapman in his Comet "Swift." Mr. Chapman was trying for a record between England and Australia and the most interesting part of the flight was its "hush-hush" nature. Even the ever vigilant press seemed to have been taken unawares for the airman arrived in Karachi unheralded by usual despatches. Mr. Chapman's flight recalls the historic flight of Mr. Butler in a similar type of machine a few years ago. Mr. Butler's flight at the time gained publicity as a "bed-room slipper" flight.

Mr. Chapman unfortunately had to make a forced landing at Sasaram owing to engine trouble. The trouble proved to be too serious to admit of any local repairs; so the flight had to be abandoned. Mr. Chapman returned to England by the Imperial Airways.

KARACHI-CROYDON IN 63 HOURS.

During the month of August, there was one flight of the K. L. M. regular airmail service which deserves special mention. One of their west-bound services was delayed in Burma due to heavy monsoons. The machine took off from Rangoon at 6 o'clock on a Saturday morning and arrived in Karachi the same evening before dark, thus covering the whole distance from Rangoon to Karachi in one day. The plane stopped for the night at Karachi and left Karachi on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. It spent the Sunday night at Cairo and was in Croydon at 9 o'clock on Monday evening. This flight gives one some idea of what can be accomplished even with the existing regular mail service aircraft.

Besides the beacon at Hyderabad, a second one has now come into operation at Uterlai. The work for the lighting up of the Trans-India route is now well in hand and one can expect that before long the operating companies will introduce regular night flying in their regular air-mail services across India.

The Club fleet has now regained its normal strength and the Club flying is in full swing. The Club did 187 hours of flying during the month.

There were 63 arrivals at this Air port, while 65 aircraft left here for other aerodromes.—A. P.

ENGLAND'S CYCLING MARATHON

Favourites Fail In 100-Mile Race

Kenneth H. Mosedale, was the winner in the annual Bath Road 100-miles cycle race run in mail week in England. He won in the sensational time of 4hr. 27min. 23sec., which sets up a new British amateur competition record.

The previous record was held by Frank Southall, with 4hr. 30min. 10sec. in the same event two years ago, but this time had already been beaten before Mosedale finished, for E. J. Capell, last year's winner, came home in exactly 4hr. 30min.

by a few seconds at half-day, but he had a slow period in the last hour, and finished third in 4hr. 32min. 7sec.

The favourites were S. W. Miles, who has carried all before him in recent weeks, and H. James, the Vegetarian.

The latter, however, had two punctures and retired, while Miles, through forced inactivity consequent upon an injury a couple of weeks ago, could not find enough speed, although he finished strongly in 4hr. 41min. 32sec.

Waste paper, lunch wrappings and like materials are salvaged at the Rouge and made into millions of feet of cardboard in the Rouge Paper Mill.

* * * *

Hundreds of tons of chips and shavings from Ford lumber mill operations are reclaimed and made into valuable industrial chemicals or charcoal briquets.

ANTI-NOISE DRIVE IN TOKYO

Will Our Own City Follow Suit?

The Japanese Home Office has decided to enforce regular measures to remove and lessen the nuisance of noise in the city of Tokyo in October this year by promulgating regulations for control.

This decision is said to have been prompted in view of the fact that the Metropolitan Police Board has been enforcing noise prevention measures in the city since last year with favourable results.

The Home Ministry has already laid down a draft plan, which provides for the following measures, among other matters.

Pneumatic tires shall exclusively be adopted instead of solid tyres for motor trucks.

Special devices shall be made to prevent the noise of the motor bicycle.

Special technical devices shall be made to prevent the noise of tramcars.

"Tokyo is one of the noisiest cities in the world only next to Chicago and New York in this connection, and this is very regrettable from the standpoint of public health," said Mr. Yoshitane Zouchi, a student of city life. "The greatest noise-maker in a big city is the tramcar followed by the motorcar, motor-bicycle, cart and the sound feet."

In the Henry Ford Trade School at the Rouge, 1,700 boys are being educated as skilled mechanics, tool and die makers and for other industrial trades.

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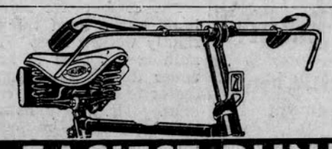
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You will never know the full joys of cycling till you're riding a Raleigh—the "guaranteed for ever" bicycle that will last a lifetime!
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RAIL-ROAD TRUCK

Described as a giant delivery truck-car, a new freight vehicle constructed to run on both rails and roads was exhibited recently at the headquarters of the Tad Rubber Company at New York. By deflating the tires, it was explained, the truck's wheels fitted on rails. At the end of a rail journey, the tires can be inflated and the truck driven on a road. The vehicle was developed by C. C. Nugent of the General Transportation Company of Boston and built by the Hendrickson Motor Truck Company. The tires were supplied by the B. F. Goodrich Company. The truck's first freight-carrying trip was from Akron, Ohio, to Cleveland over rails and roads alternately. It was then driven similarly from Akron to Philadelphia to New York and, through the streets, to the Tad Rubber Company's headquarters.

The Rouge cement plant makes as many as 2,600 barrels of cement a day from blast furnace slag which used to be discarded as worthless.

In 1934-35 more than dol. 20,000,000 has been invested in new buildings and equipment at the Rouge Plant.

* * * *

The Rouge Plant uses 538,000,000 gallons of water a day—more than the cities of Detroit, Cincinnati and Washington combined.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Mas d'Antibes And Show To Advantage

Tamim, Legion of Honour And Jai Bhawani II Satisfy In Cup Trials

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The going has been on the heavy side during the week and the majority of gallops were done under adverse conditions:—

CORCY (Burn) covered 10 furlongs at steady pace, moving very freely. Has chance in Aga Khan's Cup, and September Plate, wherever he runs.

MAS D'ANTIBES (Wilson) and SHAPHIR (Munro) went a mile on the tan. The pair strode out freely and Northmore has the Aga Khan Cup in safe keeping with either of them.

CENTOI (Riding Boy) travelled 5 furlongs on the tan. Has reached his best.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Cook) easily beat a stablemate over 6 furlongs. Will be on the premises in the Aga Shamsuddin Plate.

HERITAGE (Brace) shaped very well in a 6 furlongs gallop on the sand. Immensely improved.

PRIVATE SEAL (C. Hoyt) held BALLYBRITAS (M. Hoyt) in a 3 furlongs spurt.

PHARE (Burn) prevailed over JELAL SHAH (C. Hoyt) in a 7 furlongs gallop. Keep an eye on the former.

GARTER PRINCESS (Whiteside) accompanied HONEYSUCKLE (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs gallop. Fair.

BEDSOCKS (Brace) finished in front of RISQUE (Burn) over a mile on the sand. The former is in great fettle at the moment.

WIDDEN HILL (Wilson) traversed 9 furlongs at an easy pace, moving freely. Much improved.

WAGGON HILL (Davison) beat HERO WORSHIP (Northmore) in a mile trial on the sand. The former must be noted.

JAYAKUMAR II. (Cook) finished in front of GRAND RAJA (Whittle) when sent a mile. May be one of Powar's surprise packets.

MR. PIP (Selby) galloped 6 furlongs in fine style. Must win shortly.

ECCLESIASTIC (Donnelly) and PEST (Riding Boy) spurted 3 furlongs. Both are very well at present.

MISTY DAWN (Brace) was superior to MARSEILLES (O'Neale) over a mile.

TAMIM (Whiteside) showed to advantage against MAHBOOBAT AL TARIQ (Riding Boy) in a rousing 1½ miles gallop. The former will go close in the Governor's Cup.

FIERY FACE (Simmons) held THE VICEROY (Wilson) in a mile and half gallop on the tan. The former is fit and well for the cup.

ZOZAN (Selby) went an easy 10 furlongs, spurting the last three furlongs in fine style. Is reckoned to have an outside chance in the cup.

AMIR AKHLAK (Little) was sent 10 furlongs. Fit.

TAIR AL IRAQ (Marrable) travelled 1½ miles on the tan. Fair.

JAI BHAWANI II. (Cook) impressed in a solid 1½ miles gallop. She is Kolhapur's hope for the cup and her chances must be respected.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) beat ORIENT (B. McQuade) in a mile gallop on the tan.

ABDUL MALIK (Davison) gave a favourable display over 1½ miles. Specially prepared for the cup.

AL HAMIL (Britt) beat JAHAN ARA (O'Neale) over the 1½ mile course. The former has improved.

LEGION OF HONOUR (Munro) had SARSAM (Britt) for company over 1½ miles. The former has been purchased with a view to winning the cup, and has given complete satisfaction in his work.

BUSHBOOS (C. Hoyt) had a rousing 10 furlongs gallop. Very fit.

SAIFULDOWLA (Thompson) went 1½ miles on the tan in fine style. How he performs in the cup depends on the weather conditions.

DANGER (Riding Boy) was sent 6 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

AMIR (Donnelly) shaped very well in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

MOSUL KING (Whiteside) easily beat NASSAF (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

GREAT POWER (Jabbar) trounced DAGASTAN (C. Hoyt) over 6 furlongs. May spring a surprise.

BADEN (O'Neale) made a favourable impression over 7 furlongs on the tan. In great form.

PAILAZAMAN (Riding Boy) moved well in a 6 furlongs gallop.

FARHAN PASHA (Simmons) gave complete satisfaction in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan. Holds bright chance in Bedouin Plate (Div. I.).

SADUZAMAN (Simmons) went 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

GREEN LAWN (Ahmed Ali) smashed MAARIB (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former will bear watching.

AMBAPRASAD (Forsyth) held JAIBACHI (Jabbar) in a 6 furlongs test.

The following have worked well:—

BREACH, BLANCHE, RAJUB PASHA, THE EARL.

Heritage

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN NIZAM'S STATE

Govt. Grants Aid For Improvement Of Agricultural Yield

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

Rural uplift work in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions continues to make rapid and far-reaching progress, according to the latest reports received.

The nature of the work done is two-fold, namely, the weaning of the villagers from unhealthy and insanitary methods of living and, secondly, the promotion of agricultural industries of various kinds whose results would be to increase the average of the individual villager, and thereby his economic welfare.

SCHOOLS AS MEDIUM

With a view to achieve these ends, free day schools for children and night schools for adults have been opened, and are attracting increasing attendance, where, by means of lectures and songs they are taught habits of cleanliness and clean living. Dilapidated wells and filthy water supply are being renovated and replaced to ensure the villagers a clean supply and manure pits are provided in each village where all the rubbish of the village is collected before disposal scientifically, thereby converting erstwhile places of filth and stench into models of cleanliness. Secondary school children are being taught to grow fruits, vegetables and flowers in their own kitchen gardens, with very useful results.

Small farmers are given grants-in-aid by the Government with which to improve their yield, while the Department of Agriculture gives them expert advice and generally exercises supervision to ensure that the improved crops are grown properly. Cotton, bajra, ground-nuts, castor and sugarcane are the principal crops thus grown, while good manure, prepared in compost pits introduced by the Department, are also provided.—A.P.

NEW HORSES FOR INDIA

SHELL OUT a brown English gelding arrived in Bombay on Wednesday for Trainer Northmore.

DARK CLOUDS 2 year old filly by Athlone-Casquette, one of the best youngsters in Ireland is due shortly.

MOOSE 2 year old gelding by Diomedes-Ladyhood, will also arrive shortly.

DELIMITATION PROPOSALS IN COUNCIL

The reports of the Bombay Delimitation Committee and the Sind Delimitation Committee will be discussed in the Legislative Council on September 23rd and 24th.

TRAVELLERS TO IRAQ MUST BE INOCULATED

A communication from the Consul General for Iraq at Bombay says that until further notice all travellers from India to Iraq are required to produce certificates of inoculation against cholera on their arrival at Basrah.

A. I. Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition At Madras

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resolved to run a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition under its own auspices in the premises of the Congress House between the 15th December, 1935 and 15th January, 1936 at Madras.

Only Khadi among textiles will be exhibited.

Special efforts will be made, in pursuance of the objects of the Village Industries Association, to exhibit products of rural cottage industries in this province and elsewhere.

INTER-STATE CRICKET IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

PALITANA, (By Mail.)

An interesting porgramme of inter-state cricket matches for Kathiawar has been drawn up and the games will start within a week. This tourney will go on till late in October.

On November 4, 5 and 6 the Western India states club will meet the Patiala Australian team at Rajkot. Amarsingh is expected to arrive by then to play for Western India.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules on Wednesday:—

Bradford North 10, York 21.
Castleford 9, Wakefield 8.
Dewsbury 11, Bramley 5.

In the Lancashire Cup, first round replay, Warrington beat Swinton by 14 points to 8

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Competition between two chauffeurs to park their cars in the same place resulted in a minor motor collision at Flora Fountain at about 2 p.m. to-day, as a result of which the numberplate of one of them was considerably damaged.

Both drivers were steering their cars backwards in the same direction when they collided.

The Police are making enquiries.

JURY'S VERDICT ON GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Death due to inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart, while under treatment in hospital" was the verdict recorded by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Narmadabai Baloo, a Hindu girl, aged 17 years, who was admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital on the 17th inst. with burns on her body and both the eyes blinded.

The girl's mother giving evidence said that the deceased had been for some time past insane, and used to roll on the floor. She did not actually see her daughter sustaining any burns.

FORCED TO LEAD LIFE OF SHAME?

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The story of how a young Muslim singing-girl, was induced by a young man to give up her profession a year ago, and later compelled, under threats, to live a life of shame and hand over her earnings to him, was narrated at the Mazagaon Police Court today when Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Bombay Vigilance Branch, produced Abdul Subhan, a Muslim youth, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown on a charge under the Prostitution Act.

In applying for the remand of the accused, the police officer stated, that on receipt of certain information that Abdul Subhan had induced Fatma 'alias' Gulzar Begum to give up her profession and forced her to live a life of shame and hand over her earnings to him, a raid was arranged by the Vigilance Branch.

A bogus customer was sent to the accused's room at Manaji Rajuji Road, Kamatipura, last night, with a marked ten-rupee note. And at a signal from him the police raided the place and arrested the accused.

The marked ten-rupee, it is stated was found in the accused's possession.

The magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till October 3.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN SOAP SHOP.

Six persons arrested in a soap shop at Ramwadi, Bhuleshwar alleged to be satta gambling den were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Thursday.

The raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector Rane of the Princess Street Police. It was stated that the soap shop which is owned by Ratilal Maneklal was suspected to be a satta gambling den. On Wednesday night the shop was raided and cash and alleged satta slips were seized. The proprietor, his manager, and 4 others were arrested.

The Magistrate released the accused on bail.

Coroner's Jury Return Verdict Of Murder

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A verdict of murder was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Fatimabai Mustafa, a Muslim woman, who is alleged to have been stabbed to death by her paramour, Inamali Mahomed, on the 9th instant at Peroo Havaldar Lane.

In the course of the inquest, it was revealed that the deceased and the suspect were frequently quarrelling with one another, and that the deceased refused to part with her ornaments as demanded by her paramour.

Ornaments And Cash Worth Rs. 265 Disappear

BOMBAY: Thursday.

When a woman named Sundarabai returned to her house at Duncan Road a few hours after she had locked the room and gone for marketing, she discovered that the room had been bolted from inside.

She peered through the ventilator and saw that the room had been ransacked.

A bar in one of the windows was missing and the culprit had probably effected entrance through the window.

She informed the police. Later she noticed that ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 265 had been stolen

In his hurry, the culprit had thrown on the verandah a gold ring.

The police thinking that the entrance to the room was effected by jumping from an opposite chawl on to the window and then bending the bar, put under arrest an occupant of the opposite building.

Laxman Ganoo, the suspect, was remanded at the Girgaum Court to-day till October 3.

Postal Messenger Charged With Misappropriation

Bombay, Thursday.

Why presentation coupons sometimes fail to reach the manufacturers to be exchanged for presents was revealed at the Esplanade Police Court when the Patton Road Police put up a Postal Messenger on a charge of misappropriation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay today.

It appears a local firm nformed the postal authorities that they had received complaints from their clients about the non-delivery of presentation coupons collected and sent to the firm per post.

The postal authorities kept a watch and detected it is alleged a postal messenger secreting a letter addressed to Messrs. Polson Mfg. Co. in the letter there were found 40 coupons and two 1 anna stamps.

The accused Anand Gopal Dhuri was arrested by the police and remanded in custody pending further inquiries.

Five Gypsies On Trial For Theft: Case Adjourned To Saturday

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The case, in which five Gypsies were charged with theft of a diamond ring from Messrs. Guzdar & Sons, Jewellers, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, reached its concluding stages to-day, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate recorded the accused's statement denying the charge.

The names of accused are: (1) Munisibi, (2) Asgar Hussain, (3) Azad Ali, (4) Ashagar Ali and (5) Beheram Hyderkhan. For the prosecution it was stated that the accused went to the Jewellers to purchase some rings. The salesman was asked to show them rings and when they left without making any purchases, one diamond ring valued at Rs. 1,500 was found missing.

The Colaba Police took up the case and Sergeant Glendenning in the course of inquiries arrested the first and second accused in Gypsy camp, while the 3rd, 4th and 5th accused were arrested at Yeola.

The Magistrate observed there was no evidence to frame any charges against the 1st 2nd, 4th and 5th accused but a 'prima facie' case had been made out against the third accused.

Mr. Manker for the prosecution requested the Court to grant a short adjournment before passing orders as he proposed to lead further evidence.

Mr. M. K. Azad who appeared with Mr. A. S. R. Chari for the accused objected to an adjournment and requested the Court to pass orders as there was no legal evidence against the accused.

After some arguments the Magistrate adjourned the case to Saturday.

Rent Collector's Room Mates Arrested Following Alleged Theft

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A rent-collector, who was in the habit of keeping goodly sums of money in his room, which he had rented along with three others, has now cause to repent.

Laxmiprasad Shripad, the rent-collector, residing at Dr. Deshmukh Lane, Girgaum, had, on Tuesday last, kept Rs. 259 in his trunk and another sum in the room. At the time only one of his co-tenants was, it is alleged, present.

When he returned a few hours later, he discovered that the moneys were not in their place, and his other mates had arrived.

He questioned Audhbehari Brijmohan, the man, who was present when the money was kept, and on not receiving a satisfactory reply, he informed the police, who later arrested the three room-mates.

When they were produced at the Girgaum Court to-day, Audhbehari was ordered to be remanded in police custody, while the other two were enlarged on a bail of Rs. 250 each till October 3.

ALLEGED DUPING OF MERCHANT.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,250 belonging to a perfumery merchant having his shop at Janjikar Street, Bombay, Mehtaballi Waziralli, a Muslim, was arrested by the Pydhonie Police on Wednesday.

Two other Muslims were also arrested in this connection the same day, as it was believed they had received the stolen cash.

All the suspects were produced to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay.

It appears that on Tuesday morning last, Mahomed Yamin Khan, the perfumery merchant, entrusted Mehtaballi Wazialli with Rs. 1,250 with instructions to go to Mandvi Post Office and remit the amount by insured cover to a merchant at Bangalore. Yamin Khan waited at his shop for a long time anticipating the arrival of the accused with the receipt, but as he did not turn up, the merchant grew suspicious and reported the matter to the police.

From enquiries made by the Police at the Mandvi Post Office, it was learnt that the accused had not sent any money by insured cover to the merchant at Bangalore.

Subsequently, efforts were made to trace the whereabouts of the absconder. The Suburban Police were duly notified, and eventually Mehtaballi was arrested by the Kalyan Police, while he was leaving Bombay on Wednesday night by train.

At the Pydhownie Police Station Mehtaballi was stated to have confessed that he had handed over the money to one of his colleagues, who, when arrested, stated, he had entrusted the same to another. The third man was, therefore, taken into custody, by the police.

The Magistrate remanded the three accused to police custody till September 30, to enable the Police to pursue further enquiries.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Twenty Two Runners Will Line Up For Governor's Cup

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Farat Prince 9-4; Riyad II 8-10; Great Power 8-10; Danger 8-8; Eeda 8-7; Amir 8-4; Sa'ami 8-4; Money Order 8-4; Imperial 8-4; Pailazaman 8-4; Firsan 8-2; Wazir Pasha 7-13; Maarib 7-12; Dark Horse 7-10; Regent 7-7; Defender 7-7; Mosul King 7-7; Billy Boy 7-7; Roj al Bahar 7-6; Grey King 7-0; Rajub Pasha 7-0.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Misty Dawn 9-4; Alienist 9-1; Dunedin 8-9; Curfew III 8-4; Monreale 8-4; The Earl 8-3; Sky Hawk 7-11; Leicester Lady 7-5; Hero Worship 7-0.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner. Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Ecclesiastic 9-0; Quick Image 8-11; Marseilles 8-7; Knight at Arms 7-0; Phare 8-11; Solar Barn 8-8; Jackmore 8-7; Kirkibost 8-5; Crusty 8-4; Mr. Pip 8-0; Young Bachelor 8-0; Grand Raja 7-10; Honeysuckle 7-7.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Corcy 9-3; Widden Hill 9-1; Talk 8-12; Thermometer 8-11; Abundance 8-9; Trelawne 8-7; Jelal Shah 8-6; Bedsocks 8-3; Halfmast 8-2; Raghubeer 8-1; Greek Glen 7-12; Follow Me 7-11; Francolin 7-10; Naidor 7-6; Garter Princess 7-0.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1/2 Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G C I E. and Rs 12,750 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,500, Second, Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,750.

For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced to 10 lbs.

Penalties.—Winner of a race after 31st March, 1933, value Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs. extra or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 or over, 7 lbs extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 or over, 9 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000 or over, 14 lbs. extra. Not cumulative. Allowances.—Madeens, 3 years old, 5 lbs.; Maidens, 4 years old and upwards, 9 lbs.

Star of Italy 9-7; Birthday Book 9-2; Shaphir 9-0; Corcy 9-0; Mas d'Antibes 8-12; Castleton 8-7.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—R. C. . Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M C. and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund.

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third. Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Abdul Malik 9-4; Saifuldowla 9-4; Al Hamil 8-11; Bushboos 8-9; Jai Bhawani II 8-6; Mahoot 7-13, Ace of Hearts 7-6; Samra Layali 8-5; Legion of Honour 8-3; Sarsam 7-12; Kanda 8-2; Funny Face 8-1; Tamim 8-0; Ghafiah 7-10; Tair al Iraq 7-11; Kaballa 7-11; Zozan 7-11; Fiery Face 7-9; Jahan Ara 7-8; Hamra Nafes 7-7; Orient 7-4; Amir Ahhlak 7-4.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE —Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Tel Asur 9-4; Dinos 7-13; Silver Plated 8-11 Private Seal 8-2; Diamond Shower 8-2; Bay Monk 7-11; Heritage 7-11; Centoi 7-7; Garry 7-7.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Vershan 9-4; White Flower 9-0; Pasha 8-4; Watchmaker 8-4; Mujbil Hatim 8-2; Blanche 8-0; Farhan Pasha 7-13; Baden 7-12; Lucky Boy 7-10; Queen Singer 7-9; Saduzaman 7-8; Happy King 7-8; Green Lawn 7-4; Adhba II 7-4; Silver Lining 7-0.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Mr. Warty Suggests Changes For Improvement

"My experiences of the co-operative movement" was the subject of address by Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., delivered at the Ashtika Hall, Matunga, to an audience composed mostly of South Indians.

Mr. Warty traced the history of the movement from the very beginnings and thought that it suffered from three evils from the very start, the unrestrained optimism as if it was the panacea for all ills, the wrong kind of people who spread it especially in the country side, and the indiscriminate multiplication of societies.

It was easy to be wise after the event, but in any case the movement should have proceeded on cautious lines as in Ireland and more attention should have been given to working the societies successfully than to starting them.

From another and more important point of view also, namely the experience to be gained in democratic working, the movement was a failure. Mr. Warty gave a realistic description of the actual working of a society to explain both its educative and economic aspects and to show how in both respects the community was often worse than it was. In such circumstances it was difficult to decide whether the co-operative society was a blessing or a curse as ordinarily worked at present.

The co-operative movement in itself was a good thing and if rightly worked must result in nothing but good to India, but under thoughtless guidance it ceases to function on co-operative lines. Mr. Warty however gave a glowing tribute to South Indians for their successful co-operative efforts in Bombay.

The most urgent reform, according to Mr. Warty, is that no person should be an office-holder or a member of the managing committee continuously for more than three years, and to this end the legislative changes in the Act itself must be brought about. Not the slightest scope should be left for the growth of the hereditary instinct among the workers.

Secondly, Mr. Warty suggested that the present Provincial Co-operative Institute should be enlarged into the Bombay Presidency Co-operative Corporation representative of all the Co-operative societies, with the Registrar as its executive functionary with certain statutory powers but ordinarily subject to the control of the Corporation like the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. All the functions of the department must be transferred to the new Corporation as well as its finances.

The Second Session of the National Trade Unions Federation will be held at Nagpur on the 29th. 30th and 31st December next at Nagpur.

Mr. Appaji Gandhi, a Congressman, has been returned with a majority of 188 votes in a bye-election to the Nagpur Municipal Committee.

COLLIERY SURVEYORS CONVICTED

Sequel To January Accident In Loyabad Mine

JHARIA, (By Mail.)

The Loyabad Colliery accident case has now ended in the court of Mr. Surya Narayan Sinha, Deputy Magistrate of Dhanbad.

The case for the Crown was that the plans of the Loyabad Colliery, which were prepared before the accident of January 18 last, did not show some of the old workings. The manager, not suspecting anything wrong, ordered a gallery to be driven for extracting coal, which was until then known as a virgin area, whereas in fact it had been waterlogged owing to its being worked up long before. In the course of the operations, as soon as the connection was established with the old workings a large volume of water was released and 11 workmen out of 18 were drowned. Subsequently, the mine was resurveyed and it was found that the plans, on the basis of which the manager had worked, were inaccurate.

Accordingly N. Bhatacharya and R. Chatterjee, head surveyor and surveyor, respectively, of the Sijua office of the Loyabad Colliery, were charged with having brought about the accident by not preparing an accurate and up-to-date plan. They denied the charge.

The court, on a review of the evidence, held that the accused were technically guilty but took a lenient view of the matter and, agreeing with the submission of the Public Prosecutor, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or, in the alternative, to undergo two months imprisonment.—A. P.

Raja Chakradhar Singh, the Ruling Chief of Raigarh has announced a prize of Rs. 200 to be given away every year during the Ganesh Mela to the best Hindi author of the C. P. and Eastern States Agency.

Bombay Port Trust On Economy Drive

Will Purchase Electric Energy Direct From Tatas

This Belated Move Means Saving Of Rs. 1½ Lakhs Annually

The Indian Merchants' Chamber must be commended for being instrumental in effecting a saving to the Bombay Port Trust of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs yearly in the consumption of electric energy. The Bombay Port Trust has hitherto received its supplies from the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., for which it paid several lakhs of rupees yearly. The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., in turn depends upon the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Co. Ltd., for their requirements. As middle men, the B. E. S. T. has made a large profit mounting to several lakhs annually.

A few years ago, the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Co. Ltd., offered to supply electric energy to the Bombay Port Trust, direct but for some reason or the other, the offer was turned down, till it came to the notice of a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who enquired at the meeting of the Board of Trustees why they did not take electric energy direct from the Tata Co. at a cheaper rate rather than pay an exorbitant rate to the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who had taken up the matter, who had taken up the matter, created a stir at the meeting by producing a copy of the letter, written by Tatas to the Port Trust on the subject.

That the offer was advantageous to the Port Trust could not be denied and the matter was ultimately taken up in right earnest with the result that an Agreement has been drawn up between the Bombay Port Trust and the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Co. whereby the latter will supply electric energy to the Bombay Port Trust from this week.

This will result in a saving to the Bombay Port Trust of Rs. 1½ lakhs every year. Had the offer been accepted by the Port Trust some years ago when it was made, the Port Trust would by now have saved several lacs of rupees.

BOMBAY DIV. CO-OP. INSTITUTE

Report For 1934-35

The 15th annual report of the Divisional Co-operative Institute shows that the financial position of the Institute continued to be unsatisfactory, inspite of all attempts by the Board to minimise expenditure, owing to the decrease in the membership and unpaid arrears of subscription from societies.

Two ordinary lectures were arranged by the Propaganda officer. Three magic lantern lectures on 'Thrift' were also delivered by the Propaganda officer

Three new societies were organised.

A scheme for providing wholesome eatables to school children on co-operative basis is under consideration.

As regards housing problems information is being gathered from various societies and steps are being taken to convene a meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the Girgaum Institute.

A meeting was held to discuss the impending amendment to the Civil Procedure Code regarding attachment of salaries.

It was resolved that the co-operative societies should not be treated on the same footing as other money-lenders and that the salaries or emoluments of employees drawing less than Rs. 100 should be attachable for the debts of co-operative societies to the extent of 25 per cent of the salary or emoluments.

Brahmo Samaj Diamond Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail).

Mr Manilal C. Parekh of Rajkot well-known religious teacher and author, has come here to help in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Hyderabad Brahmo Samaj and has been giving a series of lectures. His first lecture was on "The Failure of old forms."

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YOUNG LIFE CUT SHORT

Murbad Thakur Goes To Prison For Fatal Assault On Kathodi

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, SEPT 19

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, accepting the unanimous verdict returned by jury, convicted yesterday Padu Bhikha (25), a "Thakur" of Murbad, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Parshya, a Kathodi of Gadhyachi Wadi, and sentenced him to two years' hard labour. The Sessions Judge acquitted Padu's brother Balu (30) and father Bhikha Kamalu (65) of the offences charged against them.

The accused were committed to sessions by Mr. M. K Jadhav, the Sub-divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, on charges under sections 304 and 323 I.P.C.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his finding and order, observed: "No doubt the conduct of the first accused (Padu) after he gave the fatal blow was not callous. In fact he repented for his action. He sat by the side of the wounded man and placed his hand on his eyes to revive him. He supplied the blankets to serve as a bed to the wounded man. The stick he used was not a heavy one. The death was due to concussion of the brain and fracture. The deceased had given him provocation by thrashing him with a stick, when he was unarmed. A young life has been cut short by the action of the first accused, and a family of the deceased, consisting of young children, have been deprived of a supporter."

STORY OF ASSAULTS

The Crown case was that on May 28 last at about 8 p.m. the deceased Parashya was going for fishing with some boys, when the first accused Padu accosted him. In the course of an altercation that ensued. Parashya got enraged and beat Padu with a stick. Padu ran home, and returned with his brother Balu and father Bhikha. The three accused beat Parashya with sticks. As a result of the fracture of his skull, Parashya died a few hours later. The two boys got frightened, ran home and informed the deceased's wife, who hurried with her brother Sadu to the scene of offence, and removed the body for post mortem examination.

The accused denied the charges. Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while the accused were undefended.

PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES

Madras Measure To Ameliorate Lot Of Workers In Factories & Offices

MADRAS, Sept 17.

Previous sanction has been obtained by Mr. C. Basu Dev, M. L. C. from the Viceroy to introduce his Bill "The Madras Employees Protection" Bill. Mr. Basu Dev has given notice of his intention to introduce the bill at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

The following are the objects and reasons of the bill:

In the absence of a general scheme of old age pensions or of unemployment insurance, it is necessary for the purpose of preventing the misery of workers in factories, shops and offices during their old age or a period of enforced unemployment to institute a compulsory system of provident fund to which the management will be bound to, and the employees at their option may, subscribe. The workers are almost as a rule unable to save anything out of their low earnings against unemployment or untoward expenses connected with illness, marriages or deaths in their families. In the various railways and in some factories and offices a system of Provident Fund is already in vogue and is working well.

This system should be introduced in the case of permanent employees in permanent offices or factories. It provides against the dismissal of the permanent employees or the dispensing with their services without reasonable or adequate cause or without reasonable notice and against continuance for an unlimited period of employees on a temporary basis liable to be sent out at will without any notice whatever. This measure is thus intended to ameliorate the condition of the employees in certain conditions in which their lot calls for urgent betterment.—United Press.

Constituent Assembly Is Basic Slogan Of Indian Struggle

Labour Leader Replies To Subhas Bose And Dr. Pattabhi

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, a Labour leader has issued a lengthy statement to the Press, purporting to be a reply to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayyah on the question of the Constituent Assembly. In the course of the statement Mr. Karnik says:—

"The Congress at its open session in Bombay adopted the slogan of Constituent Assembly as one of the basic planks of its programme. As an Executive Officer of the Congress it is incumbent upon Dr. Pattabhi to accept that resolution and to work for it. If he disagrees with it, he should first vacate his office and then start his campaign against it. It is highly objectionable to remain a member of the Working Committee and work against one of the basic items of the Congress programme.

THE IRISH PARALLEL.

Dr. Pattabhi's arguments can be disposed of very easily. He has merely given a few facts from Irish history. One need not quarrel with him regarding these facts. Those facts instead of proving anything against the Constituent Assembly, make out a strong case for it. They should serve as a warning to us against the attempts of some of our top leaders to convert the Constituent Assembly into an All Parties Conference or a Round Table Conference. Constituent Assembly was never convoked in Ireland. Redmond and other leaders of the Irish upper classes deceive the Irish masses with a sham convention. Let us not allow the representatives of our "bourgeoisie" to do the same with us.

CONDEMN ITS PERVERSION.

Dr. Pattabhi is correct when he ridicules the idea of asking the Government, to convene a Constituent Assembly. No doubt, some prominent Congress leaders have gone to the extent of seriously advocating that proposition. And for that they deserve all the ridicule that Dr. Pattabhi can pour on them. Those Congress leaders have either not understood the implications of the Constituent Assembly slogan or realising its deep implications, are out effectively to sabotage it. Dr. Pattabhi should rather condemn this opportunist perversion of the slogan than the slogan itself.

POSITION IN INDIA.

The demand for the Constituent Assembly represents the urge of the Indian people to be the masters in their own country to organise their own Government, to effect radical change in the present order of the society.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Bose points to the dispersal of the Constituent Assembly in Russia by the Bolsheviks as an argument against the adoption of that slogan in India. But he fails to remember that Russia had already gone through the first revolution in March 1917, and at the moment when the Constituent Assembly was dispersed the Government of the workers and peasants was already an established fact. The Russian analogy does not apply to India.

REPLY TO SUBHAS.

The main argument of Mr. Bose is that the Congress itself should frame the constitution and not a Constituent Assembly wherein the Congress may find itself in a minority on the ground that those who fight for freedom are alone entitled to lay down a constitution of the Free Indian State. Nobody will dispute the latter proposition. But let Mr. Bose remember that revolutions are made, great social transformations are effected by the masses in general and not by small minorities. A political party leads the masses in their struggles, but the struggles can never succeed if the masses do not effectively participate in them. The Indian masses will fight for India's freedom and are, therefore, entitled to frame the constitution of the Indian State. The Congress, howsoever big, can never take the place of the masses in general. The masses capture the political power and organised in the Constituent Assembly give expression to their will with regard to the administration of their country.

BASIC SLOGAN.

Constituent Assembly is not a thing of the distant future as some people think. It is the basic slogan of the Indian National movement which must be immediately adopted as a lever for developing and mobilising the masses for the assertion of the right of self-determination.

The demand for Constituent Assembly involves an incessant struggle as it is only out of this struggle that it will take a form and a shape. It cannot come as a gift of Imperialism. It will rise out of the struggle of the Indian masses and will embody their will to be free. Some of the leaders are trying to sabotage it by placing their own opportunist interpretations upon it. Our task should be not to throw the baby with the bath water, but to rescue the slogan from the hands of the reactionary leaders and to utilise it for the development of our National Struggle for Independence."—United Press.

IMPROVE STATE PEOPLE'S CONDITION

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Appeal To Baroda Citizens

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Sept. 15.

In the current month's issue of "Prajamandal," a monthly conducted by the Baroda State Praja Mandal, Dr. Sumant Mehta has issued an appeal to the citizens of Baroda City to study the condition of the people of the State in order to improve it. He specially appeals to the young members of the bar to take up the service of the people. He exhorts them to increase the membership of the Praja Mandal and to turn out a good batch of workers for political work. He concludes by stating that the whole prosperity of the Baroda State depends on the nature and scope of activities in Baroda City.

Wanted Schools And Colleges Of Indigenous Medicine

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKHLI, Sept. 17.

The following resolutions passed at a public meeting have been sent to the Government of Bombay and some of the members of the Legislative Council.

That the Government do take early measures to establish colleges and schools for the study of Oriental and indigenous systems of medicine and to have them affiliated to the Bombay University for the purposes of granting degrees and diplomas in the above-mentioned studies.

That the Government do undertake early Legislation for registration of native physicians qualified to practice medicine.

GOVT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Special Officer Appointed To Look After Property Owners' Interests In Quetta

"The Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil appointments and transfers:

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., relinquished charge of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on September 5 in the afternoon.

POLITICAL AND REFORMS DEPARTMENT

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Deputy Collector in Sind and to appoint Mr. Mulchand Rupchand, a Senior Mukhtyarkar, to hold it and to do duty as a Special Officer at Quetta to look to the interests of Sindhi property owners during the salvage operations there.

The Governor in Council notifies that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have elected Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi to represent them on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr Mathuradas Canji Matani.

Mr. Abdul Kader Moosaji, a Master of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's service is authorised to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Governor in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by Major C. W. V. Eccles of his membership of the Cantonment Board of Ahmednagar with effect from September 16.

Major F. L. Norris, M. C., has been nominated a member of the same Board, vice Major C. W V. Eccles resigned.

According to a press communique the Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

A POSITIVE PROOF OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

FIRST VALUATION BONUS

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The First Life Insurance Office of Gujarat, has been able to show the surplus in its very first valuation at the end of four years only.

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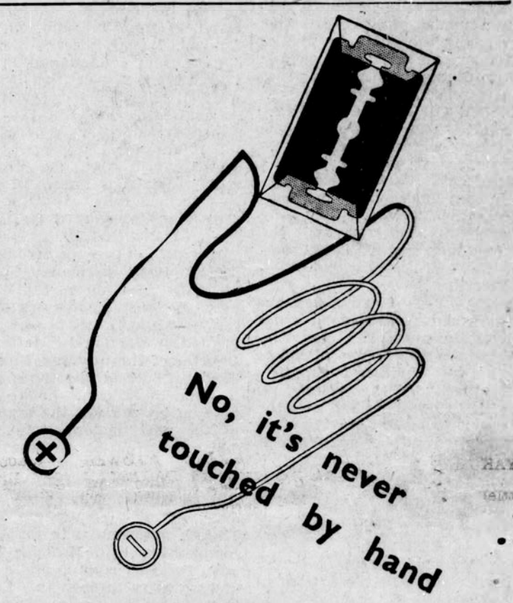

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COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

New Attack On Nanga Parbat

Expedition Planned For 1936 Under Leadership Of German Explorer

(From A Correspondent.)

PARIS.—In connection with the reports that a valuable silver cup is to be awarded to the ship which holds the record for the North Atlantic journey, the English and American newspaper representatives in Paris have reached a very interesting conclusion for German ship-owners. In the space of 95 years, as many German ship as others have possessed the Blue Ribbon. It has been held by 9 steamers of the North German Lloyd: "Aller," "Trave," "Saale", "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" "Kaiser Wilhelm II", 'Kronprinzessin Cecilie", "Bremen" and "Europe"', and two ships of the Hamburg-America Line: "Furst Bismarck" and "Deutschland", ten in all; and 10 ships of other countries have also held the Blue Ribbon. Eight of these were British owned, one was Italian and one French. This comparison drawn by the English and American press is a recognition of the achievement of German ship-builders.

BERLIN.—H. H. the Rajah of Tehri-Garwal has arrived in Berlin. He is accompanied by his wife and two princesses, and his escort consists of a marshall, his personal surgeon and numerous servants, while the Ranee has one Lady-in-waiting. They travel in a number of motor-cars and, after seeing the Jubilee festivities in London, are making their first visit to Germany, to which they have travelled from Scandinavia.

CHINESE GIFT TO GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The Chinese Republic has presented to the Berlin State Museum sixteen pictures by great modern artists. These have recently been hung among the Asiatic collection, to which they were personally handed over by the Chinese Ambassador, His Excellency Liu, and accepted by Reichsminister Rust.

TOKIO.—The Siemens-Schuckert works have received an order to install a complete electricity station in a new chemical works which is to be built in Japan. The total capacity of the electricity works is to be 20,000 k.w. and the delivery is to include the transformers required and the switchboard. This order is of particular interest because it is the first large electric station to be erected in the Far East.

RONTGEN RAYS FOR RAILWAY BRIDGES.

The Rontgen Institute, working in connection with the German State Office for the testing of Building Materials in Dahlem, uses the most modern method for the carrying out of its tests. For example, a laboratory car is driven to all bridges, locomotive workshops and concrete buildings, and the testing of materials and especially of all parts where there is a join or a rivet, is carried out by means of Rontgen rays. In this way bridges and buildings are tested on the spot and the Rontgen photographs discover any fault beneath the surface.

HIMALAYA EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA.—A new German Nanga Parbat Expedition will start in April 1936 under the leadership of Doctor Karl Wiens. The members of the expedition are joining Herr Fritz Bechtold and Herr Paul Bauer, and English friends of the Himalaya Club have promised their support.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR-CYCLE TEST.

AMSTERDAM.—The first nominations for the International Six Day Motor-cycle Rally, which is to be held in Germany this year have now been received, and 215 machines from 12 nations will take part. Headquarters will be Obersdorf. Germany is, of course, the most strongly represented, but against the German nominations stand 49 from England, 20 from Holland, 7 from Czecho-Slovakia, 6 each from Ireland and France, 4 from Italy, 2 each from Belgium and Switzerland, and one each from Poland, Sweden and Hungary. The principal competition will be for the International trophy, which Germany will have to defend against England, France, Czecho-Slovakia and Italy.

TURKEY APPOINTS GERMAN SURGEON.

ANKARA.—Upon the recommendation of the German Government, Dr. Maz Meyer, the Wuerzburg specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat has been appointed by the Turkish authorities Director of the new Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic in the State model Hospital at Ankara, and he will take up his work at the beginning of the next winter term. He will organize a Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic on German lines at Ankara, the necessary buildings and equipment being already availabe. It is the intention of the Turkish government to institute a complete Faculty of Medicine in the new Turkish capital, and they wish to carry through this scheme in the next few years. There is a possibility that more German doctors will be appointed as directors of other clinics in the near future.

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MOONJE THANKS KARNATAK

Gangadhar Rao's Opposition Made Tour Successful, He Says

Dr. B. S. Moonje has issued the following statement:—

I hereby publicly offer my grateful thanks, for making my propaganda tour in Karnatac eminently successful, to the leaders and the people of Karnatak, not excluding my old friend Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, but for whose antagonistic co-operation, my tour would not have received so much publicity as it did and roused the curiosity of the people, so as to impel them to gather in large numbers to hear me on my mission of military regeneration of the Hindus.

NEW CONVICTION.

At every place which I visited, people welcomed me with well organised receptions under the leadership of Dr. Hardikar and heard me with rapt attention. From the expressions on the large audiences that used to assemble to assemble to hear me my impression is that my facts and inferences drawn therefrom, supported by reason and logic as they were, often went straight to their hearts and softened and even shook the foundation of their previous theories and convictions.

I am glad to note here that though attempts to misrepresent me and my mission were made in high quarters they failed signally and even reacted prejudicially on those very people who had their hand in such misrepresentations.

Weather permitting, meetings held were open air meetings, wherever possible. Besides, I also addressed special meetings of ladies and of students of schools and colleges. But I always made it a point to tell them that I had no right to appeal to their hearts, if I could not first appeal to their reason and logic.

It is understood that the National Liberal Federation will meet at Nagpur on the 28th December.

FOUND WITH ILLICIT LIQUOR

Two Convicted At Kalyan Under Abkari Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Sept. 19.

Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, convicted Ambo Janoo (45), an Agri of Ambernath, on charges of having in his possession four bottles and three earthen pots of illicit liquor and implements, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 43(1) a and h of the Bombay Abkari Act.

The accused's house was raided by Excise Sub-Inspector A. E. Sawant of Kalyan at Ambernath on the night of September 14 last.

On the same charges as stated above Rama Balu Patil, an Agri of Wachpa village in the Kalyan taluka, was convicted by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, first class Magistrate, and sentenced to one month's hard labour.

In this case the accused's house was raided by the Excise Sub-Inspector on the morning of July 27 last, but nothing was found. However in his compound two bottles of illicit liquor and a pot containing soaked motra flowers were noticed by the excise officer, who seized those articles and produced them in the court. The accused denied the charges brought against him.

CALICUT ASWINI CLINIC

Appeal For Funds

(From A Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Sept. 16.

Medical aid in this country touches only a fringe of our vast population and this problem of medical aid can be solved only by the united action of the members of the medical profession with help and co-operation from the public. Hence an attempt has been made to have a medical institution to be supported by the public and to be conducted by the combined medical talents of the locality, and the Aswini Clinic is the result. It is registered under Act XXI of 1860, managed by a Governing Body, elected from among the subscribers annually, having no pecuniary interest in its success. The objects of the clinic are:—1. To provide proper medical aid to the public, 2. to provide the facilities of a well-equipped hospital to the members of the medical profession, 3. to investigate problems relating to health, 4. to elaborate methods for the improvement of health and sanitation and 5. to do such other things as will promote the above objects

The clinic is now in its second year of existence. It is as yet only a modest beginning. But an year's work has shown its great possibilities. It began in April 1934 practically with no funds or equipments. So the Medical Director of the clinic allowed the use of a part of his residence free of rent and also the free use of his equipments for the clinic. The work was of an out-patient type as no inpatient arrangement could be made for want of facilities, financial and otherwise. And the treatment was mostly free. The cases treated showed a variety and number quite complimentary to the attempt, considering the limitations under which the work was carried on. Almost all kinds of diseases were attended to. But tuberculosis and other diseases of chest formed a large percentage. Calicut is one of the very badly infected places by tuberculosis. And so it is the intention of the clinic, as soon as it is financially possible for it, to take definite steps against this disease :

The clinic is urgently in need of an accommodation and an X-ray establishment besides help for anti-tubercular work—treatment and propaganda. "As charity knows no bounds in the relief of the sick" the promoters of the clinic appeal for funds outside Calicut also. And further this clinic is not to be considered as one of local interest only as the success of this will lead to the springing up of similar institution in many other places and to qucte the very words of Major-General C. A. Sprawson, the Director-General of Indian Medical Service, "in such and in similar efforts lies the solution of the problem of medical relief for many areas in India." So those who help the Aswini Clinic are in fact helping the initiation of a movement to solve the problem of medical relief in this country. Hence it is hoped that this will appeal to the public—individuals and organisations and they can depend upon it that whatever they pay will be utilised for the alleviation of human suffering and towards rousing in our masses a sense of hygiene.

"Blind" Censorship In Japan

LEFT POLITICAL DOCTRINES MUST NOT BE PROPAGATED

(By HUGH BYAS.)

When "Contemporary Japan" invited a foreign correspondent to write on freedom of speech in Japan, it doubtless intended him to exercise that freedom. One must begin, then by saying that freedom of speech in the sense in which that term is used in London, New York, Paris and the smaller northern countries of Europe, is not found in Japan. But, looking back on some twenty years' experience as editor of a foreign newspaper in Tokyo and as foreign correspondent, the outstanding impression left is that it has, on the whole, been possible to comment freely on affairs in Japan and to report those affairs abroad. The words "on the whole" must be emphasized; publication or transmission of certain items of news is from time to time prohibited, and the political doctrines of the extreme left, whatever they may happen to be at any given time, must not be propagated. Those exceptions will seem to some critics to darken the whole picture, but in the writers' experience they affect only a small portion of it. What particular police purpose is served by concealing for several months from the general public the arrest of a number of communists the writer does not fully understand, but the delay does not materially falsify foreign knowledge of Japan; and secrecy about naval and military preparations is an unavoidable irritation which correspondents have to endure in many countries as well as here. Broadly speaking, the editor who conceives it his duty to criticize the Government and the correspondent who has to inform the public abroad can do their duty without serious difficulty. So far as criticism goes, it would be unfair not to add—again as the result of considerable experience—that many Japanese officials rather welcome it, provided it is constructive and takes account of their difficulties.

"BLIND" CENSORSHIP.

One of the first questions visiting journalists ask of their colleagues here is: "Have you much trouble with the censor?" The sometimes disappointing answer is: "There is no censor," and there are times—though they are rare—when the baffled correspondent wishes there were. For there is a censorship, and its attributes are invisibility, impersonality and anonymity. It is what journalists know as a "blind" censorship; that is to say, the correspondent hands in his telegram, and does not know whether it has been censored until he receives his newspapers from home, or an intimation that 200 words have been paid for and only 180 received.

This risk is one which the correspondent in the majority of cases takes with open eyes. The Japanese system is to place a ban on the publication of some particular item of news. If that news, by intention or by error, is inserted in a telegram, it will be stopped without further notice. Examples: arrests of communists which are never published until the police have completed their inquiries: the barrack episode known as the November affair of the young officers, which was kept secret until the War Office in April divulged brief particulars: and movements of troops or ships, except as officially published.

EMBARGOES ON NEWS.

These are examples of embargoes on news as they affect the foreign correspondent. The vernacular press has a more varied and extensive list which may range from mention of criminals still uncaught to reports of financial scandals or political conspiracies. Considering the licence some of the vernacular newspapers allow themselves in dealing with personal reputations, it cannot be said that this form of censorship is always unjustified. Mistakes, of course, are made, usually through the excessive zeal or arrogance of lesser bureaucrats in carrying out regulations. The correspondent who during the Shanghai fighting handed in a telegram reading "Ten thousand oranges were to-day shipped to Shanghai" cannot have expected that it would go any further. But when a leading Cabinet Minister sent for a correspondent and gave him some reassuring information for the express purpose of having it published in a newspaper abroad, he can hardly have enjoyed the action of his subordinates who held it up until twenty-four hours later the anxious Minister himself intervened. The foreign journalist cannot complain when a government keeps military movements secret; but a "blind" censorship works with a degree of uncertainty which can create needless irritation. The ban is framed in comprehensive terms such as: "All mention of movements of troops (or warships) is prohibited," yet the situation which has caused these movements is well known abroad. News is pouring into London and New York from neighbouring countries where the Japanese bans are unavailing: and the arrival of mutilated telegrams from Japan intensifies fears and suspicions which reasonable frankness would dispel. In these cases it would be better if the Government would appoint a censor to whom messages could be submitted before dispatch.

LUDICROUS EXAMPLE

Difficulties are sometimes caused by failure to remove the ban after it has served its purpose. A ludicrous example occurred when Prince Arthur of Connaught visited the Japanese Emperor during the war. As enemy submarines were active in the Atlantic the Japanese Government was requested to keep the date of his departure secret. The censorship failed to act in time, and the date was published in a Tokyo vernacular newspaper. Presumably, this caused trouble and after the horse had been stolen the stable door was locked. When the Prince subsequently embarked at Vancouver, the reason for the ban ceased to exist and the then British Ambassador, having informed the Foreign Office, published the news. But the ban was not removed, and in the middle of the night, one of the English language newspapers of Tokyo was suppressed with great thoroughness. Its rival, strange to say, carried the same news, but nothing was said. It only remains to add that the suppressed paper was Japanese-owned, while the fortunate one was foreign-owned. There have been occasions recently in which articles banned by the police in Kobe were freely published in Tokyo, and in which news released by the military authorities in Mukden was suppressed by the military authorities in Tokyo. In another instance, the ban on a pathologically salacious criminal case was flouted by a vernacular newspaper, the staff of which boasted that the trivial fine incurred was more than compensated by increased sales.

MAKING SECRECY A FETISH

These cases show that the censorship can be more officious than efficient; that it is crudely organized; and that it is not sufficiently careful of the principle embodied in the famous slogan of "The New York Times": "All the news that's fit to print." Certain items of naval and military news are "unfit" to print, and no one can complain about a censorship applied to them, but the people of the country have a right to know what is going on. There is need for a general overhaul of the present system. The officials who administer it should be furnished with definite rules which would prevent irregularities like those mentioned above. Admitting that control is necessary, a censorship of news is nevertheless so powerful and potentially so dangerous a weapon, that its use should be restricted to necessary occasions and governed by clear rules. When statements are excised from foreign cables, it is but just that the correspondent should be informed for his future guidance.

This having been said, it must be added that instances of messages being altered or stopped could be counted on the fingers of one hand over many years. It would be unfair to convey the impression that there is any general or regular interference with the free transmission of news or opinion. The War and Navy Offices are inclined to make secrecy a fetish (fetish: something irrationally reverenced), but the government departments as a whole are ready to supply reliable information to all accredited inquiries.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH"

"Freedom of speech," however, is more than accurate news. It includes freedom of discussion, the free play of intellect in all manner of ideas affecting the common interest. But the Japanese who boldly take up new ideas in science and industry become singularly timid in presence of new political ideas. Yet the Japanese State is not a mushroom growth which needs to fear the gusts of mob opinion. It is firmly cemented, not only by the long process of its history, but by the loyalty and affection of its own people. The timidity which authority displays, for example, when a tourist's luggage is ransacked or books which might discuss social problems from an unacceptable standpoint, seems to do less than justice to the strength of Japanese institutions and the critical acumen of the Japanese people. They seem to this writer quite as able as any other people to sift the sophistry from an argument and as little likely to be misled by unsound or unsuitable political theories.

CURIOUS NATIONAL TRAIT

But when he surveys the subject of free speech in Japan, the foreign observer finds that the chief lack or disability is not due to laws or officials, but to a national trait which seems to him very curious. The Japanese have an extreme reluctance—it might be described in the jargon of pseudo-science as an inhibition—to discussing certain differences of opinion in public. There are some sixty-six million Japanese. No one would accuse them of being mentally sluggish. Their minds are sensitive and receptive to new ideas in a marked degree. There must, therefore, be differences of opinion among them on many subjects. But with what appears to be an overpowering sense of good form they have tacitly decided to treat certain intellectual and political differences as if they were indecent. On a whole range of subjects the press, the politicians and the publicists like modest English misses, have nothing to say but "prunes and prisms." The unanimity so achieved would be imposing if one could believe that it was real. It would be more convincing if it were tempered by just a little fearless disagreement. —"Contemporary Japan."

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SUTTA GAMBLING IN SUBURBS

Lame Man Sentenced And Another Charge Is Pending

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Sept. 19.

On a charge of receiving betting slips on cotton figures near the post office at Kalyan on Tuesday night, Hira Chango, a lame man, was convicted yesterday by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on his own plea of guilty, and sentenced to two months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 15 or in default three weeks' further imprisonment under section 12A of the Gambling Act.

Another case on a similar charge is pending against Hira Chango, who was arrested by Sub-Inspector M. V. Kaisare of the Kalyan Railway Police on last Saturday evening at the station platform and was released on bail.

Bhima Ananta Karkar, a native of Sinnar, who came to Kalyan recently was arrested by the Kalyan town police on the night of September 16 last on a charge of accepting betting slips on cotton figures in a public place. His case has been transferred to the Bench Magistrates.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 8, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 21, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 14, 1305
Hightide; 5-57; 17-36.
Lowtide. 12-40
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.
Dr. Annie Beasant's death anniversary, Blavatsky Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Charity Rugby Football Match, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.
Bombay Congressmen's Conference Committee Meeting, Jinnah Hall, 7 p.m.
Municipal Corporation.

SATURDAY, September 21

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, September 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Tournament: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

CORPORATION MEETING TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be no Meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday (the 24 Sept. 1935.)

GWALIOR MUSICIAN IN BOMBAY.

The Mutual Music Club has arranged two concerts in classical Indian Music, on Saturday and Sunday the 21st and 22nd September in Forbes Hall, Girgaum Back Road, by Prof. Krishna Rao Pandit.

Admission will be by tickets.

MEDICAL PROFESSION TO PROTEST AGAINST INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT.

Under the auspices of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch, a meeting of the Medical Profession will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at 94, Girgaum Rd., (Top Floor), to protest against the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Under the joint auspices of the above Association and the Asthika Samaj, Mr. A.S.P. Iyer, M.A., I.C.S., F.R.S.I., will speak on "What Should be our Correct Attitude Towards our Past", to-day (Friday) at 8-45 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, King's Circle, Matunga.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore Penang Hongkong and Japan per S.S. "Jeypore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Celebes Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:

An urgent meeting of the Bombay National Guards will be held on Wednesday (Sept. 25) at 9 p.m. at the Kapole Vyayam Mandir, Madhav Baug. All Members are asked to be present without fail.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT CHAUPATTY.

Under the auspices of the Independence of India League, a meeting will be held at Chaupatty to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. to support the strike in the Moon Mill.

Smt. Maniben Kara will preside.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, (BOMBAY NORTH.)

The 8th Clinical Meeting of the association will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. M. Bilpodiwala, will read a paper on "Preventive Dentistry".

A PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the All India Press Workers' Federation, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpaty to protest against the policy of repression.

GUARD AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis can start with a cough.

SIROLIN 'ROCHE'

kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Flame Within". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Stranded" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandrasena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red Letter." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The 39 Steps". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Wolf Dog". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Affairs of Cellini." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Devil Horse." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian music—Hindustani Gazals 1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme of latest recorded hits. 6-45 p.m. A Variety Concert. 8-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news (in English). 9 p.m. Empire relay. 9-30 p.m. Ken Mac and his Band. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Herman Darewski and his Band, relayed from the Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington. 7-45 p.m. "Remote Corners. No. 5: Australia to Tierra del Fuego."* A talk by Jean Hamilton. 8-30 p.m. A Symphony Concert. The B B C Midland Orchestra. 9-45 p.m. The Yascha Krein Gipsy Orchestra. 10 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Yascha Krein Gipsy Orchestra (continued). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

Annie Besant Anniversary

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the second Death Anniversary of Dr. Annie Besant, the late revered President of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

To-day's Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Conference Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at the People's Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m.

AGENDA.

(1) Preliminary statement by the Convener.
(2) Election of Office-bearers: 1 Chairman of Reception Committee, 2 Secretaries, 3 Treasurer, 4 Officer in charge of Volunteers, 5 Publicity Officer.
(3) Election of Committees: 1 Finance Committee, 2 Publicity Committee, 3 Propaganda Committee.
(4) To fix the date of the Conference.
(5) To fix the place of the Conference.
(6) To fix the Delegates' Fee.
(7) To fix the Visitors' Fee.
(8) Preliminary Expenses.

PLACE OF KHADI IN NATIONAL EVOLUTION

The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, writes:—

It has become a convention to bring out the importance of Khadi before the busy citizens of Bombay during the fortnight of Gandhiji's Birthday Celebrations. Khadi is the cleanest and the most efficient answer to various forms of exploitations. Every Indian worth his salt has an ideal of peace and happiness for his country and that ideal will only come into the range of practical politics if we understand the economic, moral and spiritual significance of hand-spun, hand-woven cloth for millions of fellow beings who can find no other form of labour for four to six months in the year.

We have instructed our members not to insist on the buyers to buy more than they themselves wish to. We would rather people came to us of their own free-will and bought even Re. 1 note to show their appreciation of the place of Khadi in our National Evolution.

GOLD SERVICE MEDALS.

Islam Seva Samaj-Bombay-has decided to award three Gold Service Medals to three persons from all over the world who have rendered meritorious services to Islam. The public are requested to forward names of such persons whom they consider deserving of the honour giving details of services rendered before 15th October. Results will be announced on 1st December 1935. Address: Islam Seva Samaj, Post Box No. 3147 Bombay. No. 3.

INDIAN STAFF'S PROTEST

Conditions Of Service In Imperial Bank

DEMAND RESTORATION OF 'CUT'

A Special Extraordinary General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association, Bombay Circle, was held in the Transaction Hall of the Bombay Stock Exchange on Thursday evening to raise a strong protest against the 50 per cent cut in promotions, against the decrease in the number of each kind of Grades against the lowering of the clerical Grades in General and also against the lowering of the initial salary of the New Indian Assistants and of their yearly promotions.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, the President of the Association presided.

The Secretary of the Union pleaded for a 100 per cent unity among the Indian staff embracing all grades of clerks.

The plight of the middle-class employees was deplorable. The usual amenities and facilities like proper sanitary arrangements, use of lift etc., have been causing serious discomfort to a staff of 800.

Also there was white discrimination and preference, irrespective of qualification and power of organization.

It was said that the orders for cut etc., have emanated from the Central Board.

Mr. Joshi said the members of the Association are being penalised for nearly two years and in certain cases annual increments of Rs. 8 were reduced to Rs. 4 and there were increments ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8! The employees who were working for a long time and entered the service under different terms of contracts are applied new rules thereby breaking the moral pledges.

The following resolutions were passed.

"This meeting enters its strong and emphatic protest against the decision of the Bank Authorities (1) to apply the new scales to the old employees of the Bank; (2) while this matter is under consideration to allow the usual annual increments permissible under the new scales and (3) to restore the 10 per cent emergency cut as has been done by the Local and Central Governments and other bodies.

"This meeting notes with regret and dissatisfaction that the vacancies occurring in higher grades are seldom filled either by promotion or recruitment thereby barring the chances of promotion and earnestly requests the Bank Authorities to fill up all vacancies in higher grades maintaining the same strength of staff especially in the higher grades of the clerical and the cash department staff.

"This meeting requests the Bank Authorities to restore the old scale of the New Indian Assistants in both the first and second grades and also their promotions since the present scale and increment is felt too low to meet their daily necessities, and maintain their position.

Views that the Imperial Bank being a National institution brought into existence under Statutory Law unlike others agitation should be carried on in the press and Assembly also were expressed by the other speakers.

EASTERN STATES AND FEDERATION

Committee Of Ministers Appointed As Advisory Body

MAYURBHANJ, Sept. 19.

The Committee of Ministers of the Eastern States meets at Rajgarh State on September 21, to discuss the various questions arising out of the Federal Scheme incorporated in the new Government of India Act.

It may be recalled that, as a result of the Conference of the Rulers and Representatives of the States attached to the Eastern Agency, held at Calcutta on March last, the Council of the Rulers of the Agency set up a view of taking joint action in the matter of common interest, particularly in the Constitutional field with the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj as the president.

ADVISORY BODY.

A Committee of 7 Ministers also was constituted at the same time, as the executive body with primary function of advising the Council of Rulers in such matters. Recently Mr. K. C. Neogy, Dewan of Mayurbhanj State, met Mr. Monckton (Legal Adviser of Hyderabad State) in Bombay as a member of the Hydari Committee. The Committee of Ministers of Eastern States now has been summoned as a result of the Bombay discussions.

Mr. Neogy will virtually be connecting the link between the Hydari Committee and Eastern States for the purpose of co-ordinating their activities and ensuring united action in connection with the negotiations relating to the Instrument of Accession.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION

21st September to 7th October, 1935

Sale Of Khadi Hundis By Members Of Gandhi Seva Sena

Khadi Hundis for Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1 can be had from the following centres:—

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay, 7. Tel: No. 40291. Time: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)
(2) "Village Industries and Pure Village Food Products," Nair Bldg., 480, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 12 p.m. (S.T.) and 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)
(3) A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2. Time: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)
(4) Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4 Time: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)
(5) 'Svadeshi.' Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, 1. Time: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)
(6) Smt. Shantabai Vengsarker, Khot Bldg., Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
(7) Nappo Nensee & Co., 63, Broach Street, Mandvi, Bombay, 3.

These Khadi Hundis will be honoured three days after its day of issue at the following Certified Khadi Bhandars:—

(1) "Village Industries and Pure Village Food Products," Nair Bldg., 480, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.
(2) A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
(3) Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4.
(4) Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazaar, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, 3.
(5) Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh Khadi Bhandar, Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Santa Cruz.
(6) Khadi Seva Sangh, Khar.

BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT PROVISIONS

Warning To Newspapers And News-sheets

The Government of Bombay have notified that Part IV-A of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, shall come into force in the whole of the Bombay Presidency from October 1. The provisions of this part of the Act prohibit publication of names, addresses or other details concerning children or young persons involved in offences. Section 27-B of the Act reads as follows:—

(1) No report in any newspaper or news-sheet of any offence by or against a child or young person or of any proceedings in any Court relating to such offence shall disclose the name, address or school, or include any particulars calculated to lead to the identification of any such child or young person, nor shall any picture be published as being or including a picture of any such child or young person.

(2) Any person who publishes any report or picture in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months or with fine or with both.

SUIT AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB'S BROTHER

Magistrate's Suggestion To Complainant

The case in which Mr. Asgharalli Mohammadali, grandson of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, charges Ibrahim Bhaisaheb, brother of Mullaji Saheb, and one Ismail Kogalwalla with wrongful restraint and insult came up before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court on Thursday.

The complainant had visited the Sir Adamji Sanatorium at Charni Road some time ago when he alleged he was assaulted by Kogatwalla, the second accused, at the instigation of Ibrahim, brother of the Mullaji Saheb. The respondents contended that the complainant had no right of entry into the Sanatorium.

After the examination of two witnesses, the Magistrate suggested to the complainant to approach the Trustees and to interpret the scheme created in regard to the charities, and if possible to establish the right of entry for the members of the late Sir Adamji's family.

The case was then postponed to October 17.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Spurious Drugs

One would feel it difficult to understand as to what exactly came in the way of the Government of India in supporting the reasonable resolution of Dr. Sir N. Choksy in the Council of State, urging upon them to check the dealing in spurious drugs. Whatever be the conditions elsewhere in India, everyone in the city must have been aware of the extent to which this danger has spread. From the cheapest tablets (which can be safely administered by mouth) upto the expensive medicines like insulin (which is administered by injection) the fakers have put almost every drug on the market and have successfully cheated the public. Medicine like water, if contaminated at the very source, will continue on its vicious course and, more often than not, prove harmful to the innocent persons who may use such spurious drugs without the least suspicion. Just as this drug-faking is a subtle crime, its detection is as much a complicated affair. And the authorities concerned in cleaning up the culprits, need all the strength and support the State can give.

In a city like Bombay, the scope for such a nefarious trade is considerable, as may be gathered from the periodic raids successfully carried out by the city police. And, perhaps, large quantities also may find mofussil markets without any check or restraint. To begin with, therefore, the Bombay Government should launch a "drive" against the drug-fakers in the city and a few lakhs of rupees spent in this direction would not be a waste. Bombay, which is the centre of many beneficial activities, may easily be the hub of illicit drug trafficking. No Government can be too poor for an expenditure on such an important item as safeguarding those who are victimised when they seek relief from disease.

Howrah Bridge

The Hindustan Construction Company, it is understood, is a tenderer as sub-contractor for the New Howrah Bridge. It is stated that the verdict of the authorities, in consultation with the official engineers, will be given in a very few days. And on that verdict hangs the hopes of success of the Indian enterprise. It remains to be seen if the tender of the Indian company is accepted. "The public of Bengal," says Evesdropper, in the "Indian Finance" "have a duty to insist that the bridge must be constructed by the people who not only know the job of bridge constructing but also understand the river which is notorious for its wanton and wayward antics."

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OP. CREDIT BANK

3 Per Cent Dividend Declared

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Limited was held on Wednesday the 18th inst. Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., presiding.

The notice convening the meeting was read before the meeting by the Secretary with the certificate of the Bank's Auditors Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

That the Managing Committee's Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1935 be approved and adopted.

That a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent be paid on a full fifteen months' holding of shares of all members who held fully paid up shares as on 1st April 1934 and at the same rate 'pro rata' on each complete month's holding to those members who were admitted to membership since that date.

This Dividend be made payable on or after 15th November 1935.;

That Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, Kt., M. V. O., O. B. E., be elected President for the current year.;

In proposing a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Banaji paid a tribute to the former for his keen interest in the Bank and his efforts to promote its welfare.

The meeting terminated after the vote of thanks was passed.

DIFFERENCES AMONG CONGRESSMEN

Fate Of "No Confidence" Motion In Lucknow City Committee President

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

It is reported that dissensions among the Lucknow Congressmen still persist. A meeting of the Lucknow City Congress Committee, it is reported, was held to consider the motion of "no confidence" against its President, Mr. C. B. Gupta. As Mr. C. B. Gupta did not attend the meeting before which the motion came up the mover did not want to move and discuss it

Some members however are reported to have insisted on its discussion in Mr. C. B. Gupta's absence their point of view being that the motion having been tabled must be discussed and the President's absence should not matter. Mrs. Simitidevi who presided in the absence of Mr. Gupta gave, it is reported, a ruling that Mr. Gupta's presence was necessary for the discussion of the motion.

Later on owing to certain differences Mrs. Simitidevi, it is reported, left the meeting. Three members of the City Congress Committee are reported to have resigned.

"OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE"

Protest Against Exclusion Of Indian From Niemeyer Inquiry

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have sent a telegram to the Government of India, to-day, regarding the appointment of the Financial Relations Committee, protesting against the appointment of a non-Indian as Chairman and only member of the Committee whatever his previous experience may be. "Why have the farce of a Committee if expenditious procedure is wanted", they ask. "Since the date of the Federation is not fixed, the point about expenditious procedure with one outside man only is absurd. The business community is vitally concerned with the issues. Even after Finance Member's studied repudiation of economic ideas held firmly in India the Chamber did not expect this deliberate omission not only of non-official experts or business men but of all Indians. The Chamber regards this as an objectionable practice and tradition since Indians have been continuously excluded from the Meston, Howard-Nixon and other financial enquiries. Not only have the Legislatures been ignored but Indian co-operation flouted. In view of public indignation and protest the Chamber trust that the Government will reconstitute this Committee."

STILL AFTER JAWANI-KI-HAWA

C. J. Hall Committee To Reconsider Position To-day

The Bombay Talkies' Film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" which has been drawing crowded houses during the last four days, continues to engage the attention of a section of the Parsi community, who want to pursue the matter further.

A meeting of the Committee appointed in this connection at a Parsi public meeting at the Sir C. J. Hall recently, was held on Thursday evening at the office of the Parsi Federal Council, and after a review of the whole position adjourned till Friday evening.

What shape the future agitation may take cannot be said at this stage. All measures adopted by the Committee have proved futile, so far and representations in official quarters have fallen flat.

In this connection, it is reliably understood, that the authorities concerned including His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, were keeping themselves constantly in touch with the developments, ever since the first outcry on the subject was raised. The numerous telegrams of protest and deputations, therefore, however spectacular they might have appeared to the public, outside, did not take the officials by surprise as they were anticipating them.

What, however, concerns the authorities the most, is the preservation of peace and order in the city.

CRIED FOR HOURS WITH NEURITIS

Could Not Walk For Pain

KRUSCHEN CHANGED HER INTO "A NEW WOMAN".

This woman suffered so badly with neuritis that for days together she could not walk. She used to cry for hours at a time with the pain. Then one day she started taking Kruschen Salts—and in a short time she was a different woman. If you are affected by neuritis, read her letter:—

"I suffered awfully from neuritis, and cried for hours at a time. I could not walk about for days together. I suffered pain all over me. It was awful. One day I started to take Kruschen Salts. Well, thanks to them, I am getting better. I take a dose of Kruschen every morning. Now I feel a new woman, thanks to Kruschen!"—(Mrs.) C. B.

The pains of neuritis and sciatica are a symptom of deeper trouble—the same trouble that causes rheumatism, gout, and lumbago. They are a sign of an impure blood-stream. They show that poisons have crept into the blood.

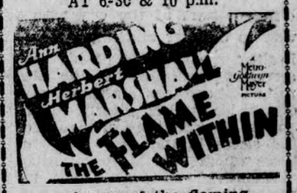
Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts, which ensure internal cleanliness and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Then, neuritis, sciatica, and kindred ills all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FINAL PERFORMANCES
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"
TO-MORROW
TWO GREAT ATTRACTIONS
THE SEASON'S GREATEST NOVELTY
"LE GONG"
(DANCE OF THE VIRGINS)
PRODUCED IN THE NATURAL COLOURS OF THE TROPICAL PARADISE OF BALI WITH AN ALL NATIVE CAST.
AND
RICHARD BARTHELMESS
IN A BREATH-TAKING, HEART-GRIPPING STORY
"4 HOURS TO KILL"
Book Now. Ph. 41561 or Rose's.

THE CAPITOL
The Last Day
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RAY FRANCIS STRANDED
GEORGE BRENT
Also RUTH ETTING
in "SONG of FAME."
TO-MORROW
PERRY MASON returns in
"THE CASE OF THE CURIOUS BRIDE"

THE REGAL
The Last Day
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.



A drama of the flaming dangers of Love!
TO-MORROW
JOAN CRAWFORD
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
in
"NO MORE LADIES"

Telephone No. 22035. Telegrams "Chronicle"
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1935

"UNRELIEVED AGONY"

The position of Indians in Zanzibar has grown so serious that the Government of India had no alternative but to accept Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution urging them "to take all effective steps in the interests, and to vindicate the position, of Indian nationals settled in Zanzibar." The Pundit expressed a plain but bitter truth when he stated in general terms that the history of Indians overseas had been "of unrelieved agony, harassment and humiliation and had been particularly marked in the countries included in that pretentious euphemism—the British Commonwealth." Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji was not less bitter when he said that, though the natives of East Africa and Zanzibar loved Indians, "from the time 'our own Government' took over the Colonial administration Indians were told to go out". In Zanzibar, in particular, he said, "an Italian was treated better than a British Indian subject."

Base Ingratitude

Yet Zanzibar and East Africa in general largely owe whatever prosperity they now enjoy to the pioneer enterprise of Indian emigrants. Mr. B. N. Anantani, Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice", quotes in the "Indian" of London the evidence of Sir John Kirfi, the first Consul-General for East Africa, before the Sanderson Committee in 1910, wherein he says: "But [illegible] the Indians, we should not [illegible] here now. It was entirely through gaining possession of the Indian merchants that we were enabled to build up the influence that eventually resulted in our position". This view is endorsed by the Ormsby-Gore and Hilton Young Commissions' reports, as well as other official documents and has never been denied by anybody. The present attempts, therefore, to harass Indians out of the very territories they helped to develop constitute base ingratitude and it would be culpable neglect on the part of the Government of India if they tamely submitted to such attempts.

Vindicate India's Honour

The present critical position of Indians in Zanzibar is due mainly to the issue by the local Government of the Clove Decrees, calculated, if not designed, to deprive the Indian community of the entire clove trade. Mr. Menon's Report leaves no room for doubt on this point. The Decrees are definitely racial and inflict a severe blow on the Indian community. Speaking on behalf of the Government of India, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai assured the Assembly that Government "would not hesitate to vindicate India's honour if necessary." But it is difficult to know what are precisely Government's ideas and methods of vindicating India's honour. One does not see much hope in Sir Girja Shankar's remark that "he could not see how they would prevent the Zanzibar Government from taking action under the Decrees". Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant showed one effective method when he pointed out that eighty per cent. of Zanzibar's clove produce was consumed by India and, therefore, if the Government of India would prohibit entry of these goods, Zanzibar dared not flout such a gesture. But when the Pundit asked for a definite assurance that retaliatory methods would be adopted without delay Sir Girja Shankar declined to give any such assurance. However, since Government have accepted the Pundit's resolution, we shall wait and see how they propose to give effect to it and how they honour their own assurance that they "would not hesitate to vindicate India's honour."

The Immediate Issue

An informal meeting of some leading citizens of Bombay was held the other day in the Servants of India Society's Hall to discuss the present international situation from the point of view of India. Of the three resolutions passed by the meeting there is not one that by itself is open to any objection. The meeting correctly represented the opinion of every Indian as regards the Independence and integrity of Abyssinia and the duty of the League to enforce sanctions against Italy. There can also be no question as to India being opposed to any Imperialist war, from which it logically follows that propaganda against such wars is desirable enough. But taken together in the perspective of the present situation the resolutions are likely to confuse the immediate issue which is both clear and urgent. Abyssinia is now practically a question between the League of Nations and Italy. Unless a veritable miracle happens Italy will attack Abyssinia within a few days in defiance of the League of Nations. It will be the duty of the League to enforce, as we earnestly hope it will, sanctions against Italy. But sanctions may involve the Powers, Russia, France, Britain, Turkey and the rest of them, in a graver conflict with Italy, that is to say, in armed hostilities. In such a case the war will be a war of the League of Nations resulting from its attempt to apply sanctions. And, naturally, it cannot be opposed by India.

Slums In The City

The Mayor has been going round different part of the city with a view to discover and improve unhealthy spots. Some of his observations contained in the Municipal Secretary's statement give one an idea of how utterly deplorable is the condition of many of the slums in the city. One of these which the Mayor visited "presents," as he is reported to have observed, "an appalling condition and again a few feet from the main thoroughfare one finds as if he were in some uncivilized, unmunicipalized and undeveloped town. It is most surprising how human beings pass days and nights together in such dingy holes." These conditions are not peculiar to any one quarter but prevail in almost all areas inhabited by the working classes. That such a state of affairs has been allowed to continue in the city reflects little credit on our Municipal administration. 'Let us hope with the experience that the Mayor has gained in this round of inspection, he will inaugurate an effective scheme to provide clean and healthy lodgings for the men and women who produce the wealth of this city. We are glad the Mayor is aware of the necessity "to take steps to provide grounds for recreation purposes" in congested areas. As it is we are already suffering from a dearth of recreation grounds and if the extension of buildings goes on at the present rate there will be soon no open space left in the city. It is time the Municipality resisted the temptation to sell lands for buildings or Bombay would be choked out for want of lungs.

COLOUR COMPLEX

Difficulties Of Indian Students In Britain

(By DHARAM YESH DEV).

IV

Added to these economic factors there is a new and powerful factor of social prejudice. The modern Indian student is free from social and religious superstitions and likes to take his place in the social life in Great Britain like any other European student. Further in all universities in Great Britain now there are a very large number of girl students who come from middle class families and who are free from special snobbery and are easy and unprejudiced in their social engagements. Thus during recreation hours Indian students have their girl friends from their own universities with whom they attend theatres, dances and other social functions and intermarriages are not so infrequent as they used to be. A certain section of the British ruling class does not like all this.

Political Factor

The matter does not stop, there, but there s a further poltcal factor. In byegone days of course, Indian students did take an interest in political matters and political education while living in Great Britain. In fact our early Congress leaders such as Sjt. Dadabhai Naorojee, W. C. Banerjee, Surendra Nath Bannerji, Pheroz Shah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabjee, Sir Tej Bahadur, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and even Mahatma Gandhi had learnt their early politics in their student days in Great Britain, and were then imparting British political idealism to Indian masses. So far the local British officials in India were often feeling annoyed but the British ruling class as a whole were not disturbed. The extreme political thought in those days in Great Britain was radicalism and progressive reformism. To-day all that has changed in Great Britain as well as all over Europe. The extreme demand in Britain is no longer reformist, however drastic even as preached by the orthodox labour leaders. The Indian student to-day in Great Britain has opportunities openly or secretly to acquire this political thought. Naturally some members of the British ruling caste look upon this as a disaster.

Two Simple Questions

The above analysis will clearly and convincingly prove the new and great difficulties which the modern Indian students have got to suffer from and the students are in no way exaggerating their complaints. In every educational centre where there are even a dozen Indian students they are spied upon socially and kept under repression politically. Under the disguise of advisers and friends of all sorts of Indian students there are persons who watch over their conduct and whenever Indian students are found out leading a free life socially and politicall, exaggerated reports are made to their professors and their guardians in India wth a view to compel them to go back. Whether the High Commissioner for India is aware of it or not a certain number of the Indian students unmistakably think that definite use of his high office for such a purpose is made. This matter is not one within the power of Indian students to mend but one which requires the grave and serious attention of Indian politicians of all parties and groups in the Indian Legislative Assembly. There are two simple questions to settle, namely one—that Indian students should be no more under official and Government supervision and control than the British student in the same institutions are, and secondly that the Indian student of the present generation are just as capable, sensible and trustworthy as Indian students of the past generation were, and should be left equally free and unmolested.

Gratuitous Interference.

It is not merely a comparison of Indian students in Great Britain with British students who are permanently domiciled in Britain. There are hundreds of British students going to America, Germany, France or Italy for studies and none of these are known to be subject to such gratuitous interference from British representatives abroad, British ambassadors or consuls abroad will be in duty bound to assist the British student when asked to do so but none of them will act as a brake upon the scholastic career and social and political activities of

(Continued on page 9 Col 5.)

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Advantages Of Single Transferable Vote

By John H. Humphreys, (Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of England.)

II

Suppose, however, instead of the present method of voting the single non-transferable vote were used. Under this system the elector in a three-member area would have only one vote and not three. A simple example will illustrate how the system would work. Suppose in such a constituency the voters were divided as follows:—

Majority Hindus 2,000 electors
Scheduled Castes 1,000 electors.

As each elector would have one vote, the 2,000 majority Hindus could not do more than ensure the election of two members. They would have only 2,000 votes in all. Only two of their candidates could secure as many as 1,000 votes each, and, therefore, the 1,000 electors belonging to the Scheduled Castes would be numerous enough to elect by their own votes the representative they desired. The majority Hindus would not be able, as they would if each elector had three votes, to ensure not only the election of two nominees of their own, but at the same time to determine which of the candidates of the Scheduled Castes should be elected.

A Simple Illustration

But, in addition to meeting the fears expressed on behalf of the Scheduled Castes, the single vote would facilitate the representation of the main currents of opinion within the communities. Again a simple illustration will make this clear. Suppose in a four-member "general" constituency the electors were divided as follows:—

Majority Opinion 4,000 electors
Minority Opinion 2,000 electors
Scheduled Castes 1,500 electors
(one reserved seat)

With the present method of voting, each elector giving one vote apiece to each of four candidates, the majority of 4,000 electors, casting 16,000 votes, could decide how all the four seats should be filled. With the single vote, however, the total number of votes in play would be 7,500 only. The majority of 4,000 would need its 4,000 votes to elect its own two representatives; the minority of 2,000 could make sure of electing one representative; the Scheduled Castes would be able to make their own choice from their own candidates. The representation of the area would be full and complete; there would be no monopoly of representation for any one section of the electors.

The Single Vote

The "single" vote in a constituency returning three or four members would influence profoundly the nature of the representation which a general election would produce. The single vote here described is non-transferable. It is not so elastic nor so perfect in its working as the single transferable vote, but it assures representation for substantial minorities, and it has the merit of being a simple method of voting. Further, this method of voting is to be applied under the Government of India Act. For, in accordance with the Poona Pact, which has been accepted as part of the Constitution, four candidates of the Scheduled Castes are to be chosen for each reserved seat, and in the election of these candidates the single vote is the method of voting prescribed in the Pact It seems, therefore, that the single vote would be an appropriate method of voting. In Bombay, however, public opinion might favour the cumulative vote which has already been applied in elections to the Provincial Council and in some municipal elections. The cumulative vote, like the single vote, secures representation for substantial minorities.

Size Of Constituencies

In India, public opinion, which attaches great value to direct election, would willingly have accepted the large constituencies for the Federal Legislative Assembly which direct election would have involved. The constituencies for the Provincial Assemblies are, of course, much smaller; and, inasmuch as the number of seats for each Provincial Legislature has been increased, the multi-member constituencies required would be no larger than the existing electoral areas. Thus, in Madras, the number of "general" seats will be increased from 65 to 146, more than double. There already exist in this province several "general" constituencies returning two and some three members each. These constituencies, without increase of size, would be entitled to return at least double the number of members. Moreover, thirty out of the 146 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes. The reservation of thirty seats will involve the creation of many multi-member constituencies. Some exceptions may be necessary, but there seems little reason why constituencies returning three, four or five members should not be fairly universal throughout this province.

In Bombay, the number of "general" seats will be increased from 46 to 114, or two-and-a-half times as many. There are already in existence constituencies, both "general" and Muhammadan, returning two and some three members each. A large number of multi-member constituencies could be created without increasing the size of the present electoral areas.

In Bengal, the number of Muhammadan seats will be increased from 39 to 117. The number of "general" seats will be increased from 46 to 78, of which thirty are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Constituencies, "general" and Muhammadan, could be created that would admit of the representation of more than one point of view. In the United Provinces, the number of "general" seats will be increased from 60 to 140; in the Central Provinces from 41 to 84. In the Punjab, the number of Muhammadan seats will be increased from 32 to 84, and the number of Sikh seats from 12 to 31. These figures show that a very large provision could be made for the representation of opinion within the communities without increasing the size of the constituencies now in use for the existing Provincial Councils.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

SALE OF SPURIOUS DRUGS

We are glad that the Council of State has for once belied its "raison d'etre" and passed a resolution, although in a truncated form, demanding legislation effectively to prevent the sale of spurious drugs. Even a man like Sir Nusserwanji Chokey lost his patience with the "non-possumus" attitude of the Government and urged, on the basis of his 50 years' experience as a medical man, "immediate action". And he had full justification for it. Government themselves appointed the Drug Inquiry Committee which in the interests of the health of the people, made recommendations for urgent and immediate action. That was a good few years ago and yet Government have done nothing to discharge one of the main responsibilities of all "civilised" and many "uncivilised" administrations! What is still more scandalous is that on this question of the very well-being of the people they should seek refuge behind Provincial Governments who actually plead inability to provide funds for the purpose! Is there no limit to the abuse of "financial considerations"?

WELCOME PROPOSAL.

We heartily welcome the suggestion that the Jubilee of the Indian National Congress should be celebrated in foreign countries by Indians resident there as well as in India. It would certainly strengthen the bonds of patriotism which bind Indians wherever they may be, to their motherland. We can trust our countrymen abroad to make the celebrations a complete success. They can also utilize the occasion for spreading knowledge about India and our national aspirations among foreigners and thus help to counteract the campaign of vilification of their country that is going on in Europe and America. While patriotic Indians abroad will, of course, bear the burden of organizing and financing the celebrations the latter must of necessity be held under the authority and aegis of the Indian National Congress.

BESANT ANNIVERSARY.

To-day will be celebrated in various parts of India and the world as the second death anniversary of Dr. Annie Besant. Dr. Besant was truly a world figures but she devoted the best part of her life to the service of India, her adopted country. And she served her as few have been privileged to serve, in various fields like education, social and religious reform and, finally, politics. The Home Rule agitation that she started and kept up vigorously for several years was an epoch-making event in the country and was largely instrumental in enlisting in the sphere of politics the active support of thousands who might otherwise have remained but passive sympathisers. Though since then the country has made vast strides in political agitation, it will ever remain grateful to her memory for her many-sided service, which paved the way for the more recent intensive national struggle for complete independence.

QUEER SELECTION.

When in answer to a question in the Legislative Assembly Sir Mahomed Zafarullah said that Sir Alexander Murray, the proposed Chairman of the Textile Tariff Board, "had an established reputation for fair and independent judgment," his reply was naturally received with ironical cries of "hear hear". It may be readily accepted that Britain and officialdom in India have full confidence in his superiority over others, but in normal conditions an Indian with better experience of textile industry in India would have been regarded as a far more suitable Chairman. Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola would have been far more suitable as Chairman on account alike of his sound knowledge of the industry and his past services on the Board. It is also most anomalous that an Indian economist like Mr. Batheja, whose fair and independent judgment as well as his invaluable work on the Tariff Board, cannot be denied by the Government, should have been wholly excluded from the present Board.

ANOTHER INSULT TO INDIA.

Yet another instance of calculated attempt to malign and grossly insult India abroad comes from Switzerland. It appears that a pantomime is being staged by a circus company with no other motive than to paint Indian civilization, customs and religions in the blackest of colours. What is worse, some poor Indian jugglers have been employed to lend a touch of realism to the grotesque farce. The conditions under which these poor wretches are made to live and the way they are "put on show" like zoo animals, are not only inhuman, but constitute a monstrous insult, which would not be tolerated by any people that is self-respecting and free. Unfortunately, we are not a free people yet. But we should like to know what the Government of India propose to do in the matter of this circus, which is as gross an insult to India as any anti-Indian film.

PRESS VIEWS

Warning To Harijan Boards

Here is an extract from Sjt. Malkani's letter:

"I am beginning to receive letters from Provincial Secretaries showing the difficulty of even raising 25 per cent. of expenditure on welfare work out of fresh collections. A copy of Sjt. Gopalaswamy's letter enclosed herewith shows the danger of laxity in collections. On 22nd August, a sum of Rs. 81,455-10-2 was outstanding as advances to Provincial Boards representing roughly speaking two month's expenditure of all Boards and their branche. I am afraid several committees have already got into the habit of eating up advances instead of making fresh collections. If this tendency grows, as it may after 1st October next, a very difficult situation will arise, and without fresh advances heavy arrears may grow up in various centres so as to dislocate normal work. In this Assam is the worst sinner and should serve as a warning. It was given the whole purse fund without any deduction and could get cent per cent on welfare out of the purse fund and two-thirds grant on A & B. Yet it is in heavy arrears and has eaten up advances. I shall be thankful if you kindly show the importance of vigilance with regard to our advances and fresh collections."

Hardly any comment on this is necessary. Provincial Boards, District Boards and other branches will find themselves without resources if they sleep away during the time while there is something to go on with. Fortune favours the vigilant, never the slothful. I know that the central office will follow literally this very sound practice of fortune.

It is well, therefore, for all branches to be warned in time and find their own sinews of war. They will find them by local collections if they can show solid work. If they do not, it would be a sign to wind up work.—Mahatma Gandhi in "Harijan".

SURPRISE FOR GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL OF STATE

Elders Decide to Prevent Sale of Spurious Drugs

—Our Own Headlines.

But worse still is the assertion of our 'alter ego' that they have thereby belied their own 'raison-d'etre.'

* * * *

Speaking on his Spurious Drugs Resolution Sir N. Choksey is reported by a 'friendly' correspondent to have "condemned the 'non-possumus' attitude of the Government as not calculated to enhance its reputation."

We emphatically disagree.

* * * *

Mr. Hussain Imam's endeavour to enable women to vote for the Council of State elections met, we understand, with no opposition from Government.

Even the brave champions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill dared not.

* * * *

A contemporary severely criticises the appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer as—well whatever it is he has been appointed as,—on the grounds that he knows nothing about India and that save for one adventure he has been concerned with the British Treasury and then with the Bank of England.

Our confrere ought to think again.

* * * *

CR. L. A. BILL CERTIFIED

—Headline.

The Bill eminently deserved it.

But why was it sent to the Council of State then?

* * * *

A Delhi confrere refers to this Criminal Law Amendment Bill, twice thrown out by the Assembly as "An Unwanted Legacy."

This is most uncomplimentary to those who conceived it.

* * * *

Addressing a meeting of the Annamalai University Economics Association the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the University, said that the democracy in India should acquire the sound instinct of caution and unwillingness to let one-self be invaded and possessed by specious doctrines.

And, therefore, we need not pursue the speech any further.

* * * *

A Congressman has been returned by a majority of 188 votes at a recent by-election to the Nagpur Municipal Committee.

The suggestion, however, is unkind that this is the result of Doctor Moonje's absenting himself and abusing the hospitality of the Karnatak Congressmen.

* * * *

ITALY MAY BOLT THE DOOR

—B. B. Minor.

After it has crossed Abyssinia's threshold?

* * * *

Il Duce sarcastically says, "It looks as if the Committee of the League thinks I am a collector of deserts." That's rather a good one.

But whether the Committee is guilty or not we are now beginning to believe that the League thinks Il Duce ought to be made a collector of his own deserts.

* * * *

"Good Luck," Italy!" cries Mr. Henry Pickering editor of "The Witness," a British journal of Biblical literature, in an article on the Italo-Abyssinian question. He makes no secret of his wish to see Abyssinia conquered by Italy.

The gentleman, it is needless to add, is a Missionary.

* * * *

It is a gloomy picture, indeed, which he paints of the land of the Ethiopians:—

"A nation since the 1st century, she is still semi-barbarian, has only one small railway, few roads, little commerce, few schools, a bastard Christianity as its religion, a medieval form of government and anything but progress as her motto."

The greatest objection, it appears, that this padre has against the Abyssinians is their early—and uncivilized!—form of Christianity. The Abyssinians, you see, in their profound and pagan ignorance, still adhere to the Cross and the Christ while many civilized and legitimate Christian nations have long since transferred their allegiance to the Great God Gun.

* * * *

Author: "Darling, I have good news for you."

Wife: "Have you had a novel accepted?"

Author: "No, but I have found the name of a publisher I have not sent it to."

Legislative Assembly

No Inquiry Into Quetta Relief Methods

OFFICIAL VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

"Troops Would Be Roused To Indignation If Govt. Accepted Resolution", Says Craik

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Quetta resolution was defeated by 61 votes to 57, this being the first Government victory this session. —A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, September 19.

The prospect of an interesting debate on the Congress Party's resolution on the Quetta earthquake demanding an inquiry, attracted a very large crowd into the public galleries.

There were also two adjournment motions by Pundit Maitra and Dr. Banerjee relating to the appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer on which the adjournment motion of Mr. Aney was admitted yesterday but not moved.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was sworn in as member.

At question time Sir Zafrullah-Khan informed the House that Government were aware of the criticisms of their decision regarding the protection to the glass industry but he had seen nothing which could induce him to change the decision.

If conditions were radically changed regarding supply of soda ash he would be prepared to reconsider the question.

Railway Amalgamation

Mr. P. R. Rau informed Mr. Satyamurti that no negotiations were going on between the authorities of the E. I. R. and E. B. R. for the amalgamation of the two railways under a single administration.

Sir G. S. Bajpai said that about 2,000 Indians had been affected by floods in Durban, South Africa and suffered a loss of about £10,000. Adequate relief was being afforded to them. The Central and Natal administration will be approached shortly if it is necessary to supplement private effort.

Mr. J. G. Acheson informed Mr. Paliwal that the question of protecting Indian trade in Chinese Turkestan from Russian menace was receiving close consideration of the Government of India in consultation with His Majesty's Government.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Countess of Willingdon, Lady Chetwode, Justices Tekchand, Mitter and Ghose and Sardar Sardulsingh Cavasheer were among the distinguished visitors who came in time to hear the Quetta Earthquake debate.

After question hour Pandit Maitra and Dr. Banerjee, both of the nationalist party, wished to move an adjournment motion in connection with the appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer. They said that Mr. Aney, the party leader, withdrew his motion yesterday without consulting them. The president was not satisfied with the explanation and upheld the law member's objection and ruled the motions out of order.

'QUAKE IN BALUCHISTAN.

Mr. Kumaraswami Raju was cheered when he rose to move the following resolution:—"That a committee consisting of officials and non-officials be forthwith appointed to investigate and report as to whether the situation arising out of the recent earthquake in British Baluchistan and particularly in the town of Quetta was properly handled, particularly with regard to search for the rescue of living wounded and buried, salvage of property and transference of the wounded and injured to outside the affected area."

Mr. Raju in moving the resolution said that he fully appreciated the valuable work done by the authorities at Quetta but pleaded that they could not allow feelings of public gratitude to blind them to rumours and allegations made after the earthquake. He referred to certain allegations and complained that answers given in the assembly to questions did not satisfy the public.

HELPING THE GOVERNMENT.

He disclaimed that there was any political consideration behind the demand for an enquiry but emphasised that it was merely to help Government and public to understand the lessons of the earthquake with a view to prevent such terrible experiences in future. He asked why men of public eminence such as Mr. Gandhi were not permitted to visit Quetta especially as Government and public were benefited by help from Congress leaders like Babu Rajendraprasad in the Bihar disaster only last year. It was this action of Government which encouraged the public to believe that the Government had something to hide.—A. P.

"ERROR OF JUDGMENT"

Sir H. P. Mody opposed the resolution and said that the testimony of survivors, officials and press correspondents was that the Civil and Military Authorities did splendid work. He quoted the "Hindustan Times," the "Free Press Journal" and the "National Call" in praising the work of the authorities. He certainly regarded it as unfortunate that the Government did not allow some representatives of the people of the locality to visit Quetta, but that was only an error of judgment and considering the gravity of the situation, his wonder was that there were so few errors. The authorities deserved unstinted praise for their heroic work and single-minded devotion and the resolution, if passed, would be a source of great discouragement to them (applause).

"NO NEED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE"

Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, said that the mover wished by the resolution to restore public confidence. The speaker felt that there was no need to restore confidence in the matter and added: "You can't get away from the fact that the real object behind this resolution is to endeavour to bring the Government into discredit by suggesting that they were actuated by racial and political considerations. It is nothing short of monstrous to make such a suggestion." (applause).

STORIES ABOUT SOLDIERS

Speaking on behalf of the army, Mr. Tottenham said that he had hoped that the magnificent conduct of General Karslake and the troops would lead to a better feeling and better understanding between the people of India and the army maintained to protect them in times of dangers. He believed that thousands of simple-minded people had been so impressed. (applause). He did not think that any member of the House would believe that the soldiers were guilty of looting or cutting off the hands of a woman wearing a bangle. The gravamen of the charge was that salvage operations were stopped too early. Mr. Tottenham said that not a shred of evidence had been produced to justify the charge. The case of Kangra and Behar had been quoted, but there too no evidence had been produced. On the other side, evidence was that considering the nature of the town it would have taken months to clear the debris. Secondly, the experience of men on the spot was that on the first day a large number were rescued, on the second day the number became less, the third day only a few survivers were found, the fourth day, only one woman who had given birth to a child.

HEROIC DEEDS

After quoting detailed figures, Mr. Tottenham said that this evidence proved conclusively that ninety per cent of the people had died immediately. He had full record of the heroic deeds of the British and Indian soldiers, records of perseverance which would be hard to beat. (applause). "Soldiers are human beings," he said and asked the House: Could any human being sit idle if he felt that there was yet a chance of saving a single soul? Another great advantage was that there was no place in India, no place in the world, better equipped than Quetta. To deal with the disaster they had men, stores and material. It was true that outside help might have been useful in the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours. There was no prohibition against entry into Quetta for the first three days and 3,000 people entered the town, but after three days outside help was useless.

RIGHT MAN IN RIGHT PLACE

Mr. Tottenham contended that it was easy for armchair critics to be wise after the event. Water supply did not fail, the railway did not fail, epidemic did not occur; but these were possibilities which General Karslake had to face and he was right in taking every step to prevent a further loss of life. The way the troops rose to the situation had earned the admiration of the whole world and General Karslake was the right man in the right place. (applause). Mr. Tottenham characterised the resolution as misguided, misconceived and uncalled for.

Seth Abdulla Haroon supported the demand for an enquiry, if for no other reason, than to silence the critics of the Quetta Authorities. He complained that the authorities did not take help or consult honorary magistrates in Quetta after the earthquake had occurred. The Military could not have fully understood the feelings of the civil population, and in the opinion of Seth Abdulla Haroon with the help of civilians, the Military could have rendered better service than they did. He had heard that those who opposed martial law in Quetta were removed.

Mr. Acheson denied this rumour. Mr. Haroon accepted the denial and concluded by remarking that Government would not be doing well in opposing the resolution.

VOLUNTEERS HELD UP.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai speaking about his personal experiences quoted a telegram from the A.G.G., who refused him permission to visit Quetta on June 3 and also refused to excavate a building of his relative. Train-loads of people left Karachi for Quetta on May 31, but they were held up at Sibi. He mentioned that in the opinion of a Dewan Bahadur in Quetta, Sir Normal Cater, if given a free hand would have allowed volunteers, but the Military authorities handicapped him. The speaker wanted an enquiry as to whether the troops were adequate, whether the time allowed was adequate and whether rescue work was stopped prematurely. While the praised English men and women and the postal authorities for individual acts, he felt that Government had blundered. The House at this stage adjourned for lunch.

IN PRAISE OF THE MILITARY

Mr. Morgan (the Leader of the European Group) opposed the resolution, and said that unless the House was prepared to declare that Government's statements contained in the Blue Books were untrue, the House could not support the resolution. The work done by the authorities and the troops, not forgetting the Boys Scouts, particularly on 31st May and 3rd June deserved unstinted admiration. Mr. Morgan doubted if such a fine work had been turned out in any part of the world. If the earthquake had happened two miles farther, none could have heard of the calamity at all, as no troops would have been available.

Referring to the allegations made by the mover regarding casualties, Mr. Morgan totally denied them by citing extracts from Government's statement. As regards refusal of permission to outsiders to participate in rescue work, the speaker stated that they were not on the spot. The Military authorities having satisfied themselves that there was little or no hope of rescuing the people closed the city on the imperative recommendations of Medical authorities. The mover and his supporters had praised the work of the authorities. Why then had they brought forward the resolution?

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN OPPOSES RESOLUTION.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah opposing the resolution reminded Seth Abdulla Haroon of the praise of the authorities by survivors and refugees. The speaker himself had first thought that the Government had acted racially by attending to European casualties, but after reading the Government explanation, he was convinced that it was not so.

It was very easy sitting in the House to make speeches, but if they kept in view the immense task and dangers involved, they would say that troops deserved well of the House and the country.

WHY SHIRK INQUIRY?

Mr. Gulam Bhik Nairang supporting the resolution said that the expenditure would be more than justified by the lessons we might derive. Why should the Government shirk an enquiry whenever anything happened? They did so in the case of Karachi and Lahore firing.

"GOVT. IN POSITION OF ACCUSED."

Mr. Acheson, the Foreign Secretary, did not agree that any good would come from the enquiry. The House had heard nothing but suspicious allegations from the beginning to end without a shred of evidence in support. The Government was asked to accept the position of an accused, even before a 'prima facie' case had been established against them. The Government could not accept the resolution, reasonable though it might appear to the unthinking mind. The Government had really nothing to conceal, and regarding what they did for the evacuation of the sick and the wounded from Quetta, Mr. Acheson pointed out in the first fortnight 30,000 persons had been removed. Not a single soul had been evacuated from Quetta against his will. People themselves were so terror-stricken that they desired to leave Quetta. Railways did the work of evacuation expeditiously. The work of attending to the refugees on arrival at their destinations or passing through mid-stations was admirable, and this was what was expected from non-official agencies. The work of salvage was stopped and suspended under imperative medical advice. If this advice was ignored and if epidemic had resulted, a storm of criticism might have raged, compared to which the present criticism was but mere whisper. Salvage work has been systematically undertaken since and is now progressing accompanied by no looting and no epidemic.

GOVT. AGREE TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In the course of the Quetta debate Sir M. Zafrulla announced on behalf of the Government that "Government are not prepared to agree to an enquiry, but are ready to agree to the appointment of an advisory or consultative committee to assist the authorities with regard to (A) salvage of property, (B) questions connected with the re-settlement of the civil population. The Government are further prepared to extend facilities to parties of members of the Assembly who may wish to visit Quetta.

BHULABHAI'S REPLY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai winding up the case for the Opposition said that the resolution had been drafted by himself though by ballot, it fell to Mr. Raju's lot to move it. He felt that the Government had read too much into it. It contained no charge and no insinuation. Why then did Government members talk like accused? It has been the practice of the Government to hold an enquiry after every great disaster like a famine, so that its lessons may be learnt for the future. Therefore the resolution did not condemn the soldiers or the authorities. If the Government had a good case in it, they would be able to satisfy the Committee that all possible assistance had been given and no error of judgment occurred." Was the Government afraid to disclose certain facts?

Mr. Desai read from a report received by Sir Walter Leslie stating that the rescue work was abandoned on the second of June, because no further lives lived under the debris. Was it not possible that some people were saved by rafters and other materials in the building? When the Mayor of Karachi sent a wire offering help, the Military replied "well able to cope with all work." Mr. Desai asked whether this was a fact that 6,000 soldiers were enough for the work of extricating 26,000? At that time, voluntary help should have been taken. Even 60,000 could work (applause). People in Shikarpur had actually chartered a train with men and stores, but the train was cancelled, and soldiers were diverted to salvaging property in the civil lines and cantonment. Mr. Desai asked whether soldiers should not have been used for a number of days for excavating human lives, instead of diggging out chinaware, even if there was a chance of saving one soul. (applause).

INQUIRY IS NECESSARY

The true issue was whether more men could not have been saved; whether all available resources were used for the higher purpose of saving human life? That issue could not be burked by any Government which did not imagine it had all the wisdom concentrated in itself. He gave unstinted admiration for the work done, but an enquiry was necessary to see that everything possible was done and see to the expenditure and economical, handling of salvage property. Let those who have not sold their conscience vote for the resolution. (Applause).

CHARGE AGAINST OPPOSITION

Sir Henry Craik vigorously opposed the resolution. On an occasion when the worst disaster had occurred with such terrible suddenness resulting in stark horror, they should have expected a resolution of sympathy for the sufferer and single-minded desire to provide comforts for them. Indeed, the disaster had called for sympathy from the civilised world and called for admiration, but the Opposition here were out to discredit the Government and destroy the Government's prestige in trying to exploit even an earthquake to political advantage on a basis founded on rumours and distortion of facts. The Government of India were perfectly satisfied that the agents on the

(Continued on page 10 Col. 6)

SIR S. CRIPPS FORSAKES LABOUR

Disagrees With Party's Support Of Foreign Policy

LONDON, September 19.

Sir Stafford Cripps has resigned from the National Executive of the Labour Party, in order to dissociate himself from the attitude of the Executive in supporting the Government's foreign policy, and his desire not to embarrass his colleagues regarding this matter. —Reuter.

CRIPPS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

(SPECIAL CABLE,)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

An emergency meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party was held in London this afternoon to consider the resignations of Sir Stafford Cripps from the National Executive and Lord Ponsonby from the leadership of the party in the House of Lords because he opposed the National Council of Labour's declaration in favour of adherence to the covenant and sanctions if necessary. After the meeting lasting three and quarter hours it is officially stated the executive accepted the resignation of Sir S. Cripps and regretted he found himself at variance with the declared policy of the Party.

SARDAR MUM ON WARDHA TALKS

Says He Went There On Private Business

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Bombay this morning after two days' stay at Wardha.

Questioned by Press Representatives regarding his hurried visit to Gandhiji the Sardar was reticent to say anything. He said he had been to Wardha on some private work.

COLOUR COMPLEX

(Continued from page 8)

the British students abroad.

To Parents in India

A word might also be addressed to Indian parents and guardians and also to Indian trustees of various educational grants or scholarship funds. They are entirely wrong in lending a willing ear to the reports of the so-called advisors of Indian students and of quietly accepting their authority. They look at the superficial idea of this being good for the general conduct of their sons or scholarship holders but in fact they are helping to break and to shatter the character and the self-respect of their own youth. Many English professors at the Universities and other well-known friends to whom the Indian students complain, have expressed it as their opinion that the whole system is an unmistakable index of deficiency of self-respect and sense of honour among the Indian parents and guardians arising out of a deplorable slave mentality of a subject race. The time has now come when moral and political public opinion in India must be seriously directed to this question as there is no machinery in Great Britain which can duly protect the Indian student in Great Britain. If students go to loyal meetings of imperialistic character they are admired, but if Indian students attend any political conferences of anti-imperialist, anti-war and socialist character they are not only secretly watched but plain-clothes detectives would jot down their names and then so-called advisors would carry out the rest of the persecution.

The above position will also explain why we frequently hear now as we never heard before that coloured people—Indians and Negroes—are sometimes prohibited from certain restaurants, hotels and dance halls. The managers of such establishments who do so are not always themselves colour biased, but they are incited by some imperialist politicians to do so Long articles in reactionary papers appear just to excite pity or to arouse anger about the cruel fate of some white girl at the hands of a Chinaman or Pathan or Argentine Creole. Then many simple-minded boarding-house keepers give notice to their oriental lodgers to go and find another place.

(To Be Continued).

Duce Finds League's Plans Derisory

Door Of Settlement To Be Bolted And Barred?

Italy's Need Of Expansion Cannot Be Met By Couple Of Deserts—One Of Salt And Other Of Stone, He Declares

(Special Cable)

LONDON, September 19.

The League's plan is not only unacceptable but derisory declared Signor Mussolini in an interview with Mr. G. Ward Price of the "Daily Mail."

Il Duce has not received the League's report, but he said if newspaper forecasts are correct the proposals seem to be ironical.

A suggestion is apparently made that Italy's need of expansion in East Africa should be met by a cession to her of a couple of deserts—one of salt and the other of stone.

Il Duce added: "It looks as if the Committee of the League thinks I am a collector of deserts."

PARCELLING OUT ABYSSINIA

Committee Of Five's Proposals

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

The Committee of Five's recommendations, it is reliably stated, comprise of a preamble, protocol and plan of assistance. The preamble is recapitulatory and refers to ethiopia's undertakings in 1923 regarding slavery, arms traffic and the Ethiopian delegate's request for help to elevate the financial, economic and political conditions of Ethiopia.

The protocol provides for Ethiopia's general acceptance of the recommendations.

The plan of assistance provides for reorganisation (under the League auspices and with the help of European advisers) of all public services. The duty of this Foreign Mission would firstly be the repression of slavery, promiscuous arms traffic, assuring the security of foreign merchants and settlers and the prevention of raids and slave traffic;

Secondly encouragement of economic exploitation of Ethiopia's resources by giving foreigners mining concessions, opportunity for land development and in commercial and industrial undertakings, development of postal service, public works, means of transport and communication with the help of foreign specialists;

Thirdly finances to be brought under rigid control and taxes revised;

Fourthly the British and French Governments are prepared to concede strips of territory in British French Somaliland respectively to facilitate rectification of the Italo-Abyssinian frontier to provide Ethiopia with access to the sea.—Reuter.

HEAVY BUYING ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

TOKYO, Sept. 18.

The utmost activity and heavy buying on the Stock Exchange is ascribed to the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Artificial silk, cotton, yarn, rice, steelwork, shipbuilding, and transport stocks have all risen from one to four points.

Marine insurance and cargoes to Europe via Suez Canal have risen from five to 25 toquei per yen, and cargoes bound for Somaliland and Eritrea have increased from 12 to 50 toquei.—Reuter.

DROP CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

circumvention, if not in defiance, of the definite view expressed by the B.P.C.C.

APPEAL TO CONVENERS.

The situation was considered by the Council of the B.P.C.C. at its meeting held on Thursday evening as an urgent item. The Council by a majority of 11 to 2 passed the following resolution:

"This Council regrets that in spite of the resolution of the B.P.C.C. not to hold a political conference in Bombay, certain Congressmen should have proposed to invite a conference of Congressmen for the very purpose in Bombay. This Council considers that such a conference would be prejudicial to the solidarity of Congressmen in the city and to the authority of the B.P.C.C. and the Council hopes that this proposal will be dropped."

We earnestly appeal to all Congressmen in the City to give their best consideration to the above resolution and try to maintain the discipline and the solidarity of the Congress.

COTTON WAKES UP!

War Clouds Stimulate Eastern Buying

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Cotton which has recently been preoccupied by loan subsidy technicalities is now waking up to the fact that wheat is stealing its thunder.

Eastern buying is stimulated by the gathering war-clouds revealing the scarcity of American supplies while it is pointed out that cotton as basis for tropical clothing and gun-cotton is equally likely to benefit military preparations.

FRENCHMAN ON ESPIONAGE CHARGE

(Special Cable).

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 19.

It is reported from Harrar that Count de Rocquefeuille, a Frenchman living at Jijiga whom the Ethiopians arrested recently on a charge of espionage is now alleged to have confessed the receipt of 5,000 French francs per month from Italians.

His reports are said to have been conveyed from Jijiga to the Italian Headquarters by a Somali woman who hid them in her corsage. She was suspected and searched and the incriminating documents were found and seized.

The Count is in custody at the French Consulate of Diredawa.

Five thousand soldiers have been recruited from the towns of Addis Ababa and paraded before the Emperor's palace this morning.

The Negus in an address told them, they have to serve under the orders of the newly-arrived Belgian officers.

STOP PRESS

NAVY BUSY IN MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Unprecedented naval activity in the Mediterranean is statistically shown by the recent Reuter telegrams from the Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Ports excluding Malta wherefrom reports are not available.

The presence is reported of battleships: Resolution, Revenge, Valiant and Bahram; Battle-cruisers: Hood and Renown and 14 cruisers, 29 destroyers, 7 minesweepers; aircraft-carriers: Glorious and Courageous and Hospital-ship: Maine.—Reuter.

UPHEAVAL IN LABOUR RANKS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Four words "by force, if necessary" which threaten upheaval in Labour ranks, are particularly embarrassing when the general election is approaching. Mr. Lansbury expressed the wish that his own position would be discussed at the forthcoming Conference at Brighton. Sir Stafford Cripps' resignation would not weaken Party as a whole as he will continue to devote his energies in the cause of Socialism through Labour Party and his legal advice will always be available to the Executive. Lord Snell is likely to be the successor of Lord Ponsonby as leader of the Party in the Lords.—Reuter's Special.

Revised Rates Of Motor Tax

SPECIAL POWERS TO POLICE

Bill Before Bombay Council To Replace Tolls And To Meet Cost Of Department

The following is the statement of objects and reasons, of new Motor Taxation Bill before the Bombay Council:—

In the Bill which was considered by the Legislative Council last budget session provision was made for full consolidation of the taxation of motor vehicles levied by the Provincial Government and Local Bodies, and it was intended that the taxation to be levied should replace not only all taxation of motor vehicles but also the revenue from tolls on bullock carts on provincial roads. As a result of the discussion in the Legislative Council and at a meeting of representatives of various interests which was held in Poona on the 6th and 7th August, it appears that the time is not yet ripe for the full consolidation of all taxation of motor vehicles and that public opinion does not favour rates of tax high enough to provide also for the abolition of tolls on bullock carts on provincial roads.

TO REPLACE TOLLS.

The present Bill provides for the levy of taxation sufficient to replace the revenue from all tolls on motor vehicles, on provincial roads and on local bodies roads, and the net provincial revenue, after deducting the cost of administration, realised under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act 1914. Local Bodies will receive their present average revenue from tolls on motor vehicles plus ten per cent. Municipalities will still be able to levy wheel taxes on motor vehicles. A fresh provision has been introduced in the Act by which taxis, buses, and goods lorries which are intended to be used solely within municipal or cantonment limits will be charged at two-thirds of the general rate of tax. And it is also provided in the Act that any surplus revenue, after providing for the replacement of the existing Government and Local Bodies revenues, plus a ten per cent. addition to the latter, will be spent solely on roads.

The following notes on clauses explain the provisions of the several clauses:—

Notes On Clauses

Clause 3 provides for the imposition of the tax on every motor vehicle used or kept for use from 1st April 1936. It also provides that the tax may be paid annually or by quarterly instalments at the rates specified in Schedule I.

Clause 4 provides that the certificate of registration under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, shall not be granted or renewed until the tax under this Act has been paid in the manner prescribed in the rules under this Act.

Clause 5 provides for the refund of the tax paid under this Act. No refund shall be granted until the certificate of registration and licence card have been surrendered to the registering authority or the application for the renewal of the certificate has been refused.

Clause 6, this clause requires every person who has possession or control of a motor vehicle to make a declaration in the prescribed form and to pay the tax in respect of the vehicle.

Clause 7 wherever a motor vehicle is altered in such manner as to become liable to the tax at a higher rate, this clause provides that an additional tax shall be paid in respect of such vehicle.

POWERS TO POLICE.

Clause 8 empowers certain police officers to stop motor vehicles for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the proper amount of tax due in respect of such vehicle has been paid. Failure to stop a vehicle in disobedience of such direction is made punishable.

Clause 10 provides for penalties for failure to pay the tax or to deliver a declaration in respect of a motor vehicle used or kept for use or for making a false declaration in respect of such vehicle. Provision is made for the composition of those offences.

Clause 11 provides that the tax under this Act can be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

Clause 12 this clause provides for other penalties.

Clause 13 this clause provides what court shall try an offence under this Act.

Clause 14 this clause reserves the power of Government to levy tolls on motor vehicles on bridges which are of special service to the public and which are constructed, maintained and repaired by Government.

TOLLS ABOLISHED.

Clause 15 abolishes the levy of tolls on motor vehicles by local authorities and by Government except under the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868.

Clause 16 as after the passing of this Act, all leases granted for the collection of tolls will terminate, this clause provides that the amount agreed to be paid by the lessee either to Government or a local authority shall be reduced in proportion to the unexpired period of the lease.

Clause 18 empowers Government to exempt totally or partially any motor vehicle or class of motor vehicles.

Clause 19 is a rule making provision empowering Government to make rules under the Act. Government are empowered to make rules for visiting motor vehicles.

Schedule 1.

For vehicles fitted solely with pneumatic tyres.
Annual rate of tax.

A. Classes of Vehicles.	Rs.
I.—Motor cycles and tricycles (including motor-scooters and cycles with attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight, unladen:—	
(a) Cycles not exceeding 200 lbs in weight, unladen	18
(b) Cycles exceeding 200 lbs in weight, unladen	24
(c) Tricycles	24
(d) Cycles or tricyles used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, in addition to above rates	3
II.—Motor vehicles not exceeding 5 cwt in weight unladen adapted and used for invalids	18
III.—Motor vehicles including tricycles used for the transport or haulage of goods or materials weighing more than 8 cwt., unladen—	
(a) Vehicles not exceeding 15 cwt in weight, unladen	180
(b) Vehicles exceeding 15 cwt but not exceeding 30 cwt in weight, unladen	300
(c) Vehicles exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt. in weight, unladen	400
(d) Vehicles exceeding 50 cwt. but not exceeding 70 cwt. in weight, unladen	450
(e) Vehicles exceeding 70 cwt. in weight, unladen	500
(f) Additional tax payable in respect of such vehicles used for drawing trailers—	
(1) for each trailer not exceeding one ton in weight, unladen. and	150
(2) for each trailer exceeding one ton in weight, unladen	240
Provided that two or more vehicles shall not be chargeable under this clause in respect of the same trailer.	
IV.—Motor vehicles plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers:—	
(a) Vehicles licensed to carry in all not more than four persons (excluding the driver of the vehicle)	120
(b) Vehicles licensed to carry more than four persons (excluding the driver of the vehicle)—for every additional person which the vehicle is so licensed to carry	16
Provided that the maximum annual rate of tax shall not exceed Rs. 500.	
V.—Motor vehicles other other than those liable to tax under the foregoing provisions of the Schedule:—	
(a) Vehicles not exceeding 15 cwt in weight, unladen	40
(b) Vehicles exceeding 15 cwt but not exceeding 30 cwt in weight, unladen	60
(c) Vehicles exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 45 cwt. in weight, unladen	80
(d) Vehicles exceeding 45 cwt in weight, unladen	110
(e) Additional tax payable in respect of such vehicles used for drawing trailers:—	
(1) for each trailer not exceeding 1 ton in weight, unlade	25
(2) for each trailer, exceeding 1 ton in weight, unladen	50
Provided that two or more vehicles shall not be chargeable under this clause in respect of the same trailer.	
VI.—Motor vehicles visiting the Presidency.	
B. Dealers in or Manufacturers of motor vehicles.	The rates prescribed in the rules.
For a general licence—	
(1) in respect of any seven or less number of motor vehicles	300
(2) in respect of any additional seven or less number of motor vehicles	300

Note.—1. Except in the case of motor vehicles falling under class VI above, the quarterly rates shall be one-fourth of the aforesaid annual rates 'plus' 6¼ per cent. (i.e. one anna in the rupee).

2 The rates for motor vehicles of classes III and IV which are registered for use solely within municipal and cantonment limits in the Presidency shall be two-thirds of the rates for which they would otherwise be liable.

3. The rates for motor vehicles other than those fitted solely with pneumatic tyres shall be those given above 'plus' 50 per cent.

BEAUTY
BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

WARNING TO SIKHS

No Demonstrations On Shahid gunj Day, Says S. G. P. C. Secretary

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Calling upon the Sikhs to keep the peace and hold no counter-demonstration on the 20th instant Sardar Gurmukh Singh 'Musafir' Secretary, S.G.P.C. writes:—

So far as resort to law and lawful means is concerned the absolute ownership of Sikhs over Shahidganj including the site of the building miscalled a mosque, is a settled pact, as there is no further legal remedy which can be looked for the Muslims, however, have now resorted to open defiance of law by declaring their decision to take possession of the site of the Shahidganj mosque "by all possible means." This attitude, if persisted in may prove a menace to the peace of the country and may lead to eventualities not yet contemplated.

WARNING TO SIKHS

As Friday the 20th instant is fixed for demonstrations on a large scale, the S.G.P.C. deems it necessary to request the Sikhs to make every effort to maintain the peace. No counter-demonstration should be held on that day. Of course everybody has a right to defend his life and property. Wherever the Sikhs are in minority, they should devise all defensive measures to protect the sanctity of their Gurdwara. The honour of women, Sikhs or non-Sikhs, should be held sacred and on no account should any Sikh worth the name shirk his duty in this respect. Above all let the Sikhs keep cool and remembering the martyrdom of thousands of Sikh men, women and children in Shahidganj, do nothing which may spoil their fair names.—United Press.

TRAGIC SEQUEL OF JEALOUSY

How Wife Is Alleged To Have Disposed Of Her Suspected Rival

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

How a woman of Shikarpur is alleged to have done to death another wman, whom she suspected of having contracted illicit intimacy with her husband, has just come to light, with the arrest of the woman named Saraswati.

It is related while the deceased woman was standing near her door, the accused woman poured some kerosene oil on her clothes and at once set fire to them. The victim's attempts to extinguish the fire were all in vain and before any aid from outside could reach, she sustained some grievous wounds to which she later succumbed.

Further enquiries are in progress.—United Press.

'TATA POWER' CO.'S PROGRESS

5½ P. C. Dividend Recommended On Ordinary Shares

REPLY TO STOCK EXCHANGE PRESIDENT

That the Directors of the Tata Power were keeping a close watch on movements regarding the contract of the company with the G. I. P. Railway for the continuance of contract for electricity, was the reply given by the chairman at the 16th ordinary general meeting of the Tata Power Company, Ltd., on Thursday, in reply to an inquiry from a share-holder.

The meeting of the share-holders was held at the Bombay House, Sir Nowroji Saklatwala presiding.

SATISFACTORY FEATURES.

The chairman in the course of his speech said:

Many of you must have noticed with satisfaction the substantial increase of more than Rs. 15 lakhs in the revenue from power sales. But in this respect it is my duty to point out that nearly two-thirds of the increase is due to the large credits received from your sister companies on account of their having sold electrical energy beyond their rated capacity. Similar credits for the future will of course depend on power sales of those companies being maintained at their present levels.

Another satisfactory feature of your revenue account is the decrease in interest charges of over Rs. 4 lakhs. This is in addition to a reduction in the preceding year of Rs. 3,65,000 and it is estimated that during the current year there will be a still further reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs.

In the Report we refer to the conversion of your Company's "A" Mortgage Debenture Stock. On account of the low interest rates prevailing in the London Market, it was considered opportune to bring about a conversion which would reduce your interest charges. With the help of Sir John Abercrombie, the Treasury Director on your Board, and through the helpful attitude and support of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, it was possible to make a conversion which resulted in reducing the interest rate from 4½ p.c. to 3p.c., with a cash issue price of 93.

INTEREST CHARGES.

In order to further accelerate the reduction in the interest charges of your Company, it was felt that the purchases of your 7½p.c. "B" Sterling Debenture Stock should be continued. At that time the price of your Ordinary Shares had risen to over Rs. 1,700 and your Directors decided to sell in the open market a sufficient number of forfeited Ordinary Shares to finance further purchases of 7½ p.c. "B" Sterling Stock. We did so and were fortunate enough to secure for you an average net price of Rs. 1,718.

The result of the above operations has been to improve the Company's finances very materially and to reduce its annual interest charge from Rs. 22 lakhs in the year 1932 to Rs. 9.32 lakhs in the current year. The President of the Bombay Stock Exchange at its Annual Meeting referred to our action in selling some of the forfeited shares as contrary to commercial morality and against the best interest of the shareholders. There is no rule of the Bombay Stock Exchange or any other Exchange that I know of, which debars a company from selling its forfeited shares in the same manner as any other investor; and why it should be right and proper for an operator on the Stock Exchange to sell thousands of shares without owning a single one, as we know frequently to be the case, but yet immoral for a company to sell some of its forfeited shares which it is in a position to deliver is incomprehensible to me. What the President probably meant was that our action in selling the shares and thereby giving a warning to the public had the effect of interfering with the plans of the bulls who in spite of his repeated warnings had been indulging in frenzied speculation. He as the father of the Exchange perhaps thought that he was under a duty to make some protest on their behalf. He suggested to me that I should not sell these shares but offer them to the shareholders of the Company. In my opinion, the average price of Rs. 1,718 per share which was realised was far too high, and I would have been acting contrary to my trust and really guilty of the charge he has made against me of acting contrary to your interest, if I had invited you to take them up at anything near this price. No further words are necessary from me to answer such perverse criticism, and it is a matter of regret that person in the responsible position of the President of the Stock Exchange should have been guilty of it.

It has been considered advisable to increase the amount set aside for Depreciation from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 11,94,000 and this has been done for the year under report.

COMMISSION ADJUSTMENTS.

We told you last year that certain questions had arisen as to the correct interpretation of the two agreements of this Company, one with The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, and the other with the Agents, in respect of commissions payable to them. The Joint Boards Committee appointed by the Boards of the three Hydro-Electric Companies have settled most of these points and the commissions payable to the Managing Agents and the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, have been calculated and adjusted accordingly.

I am glad that we are in a position this year to recommend to you a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Ordinary Shares.

I now propose that the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1935 be adopted.

The meeting came to a close after transacting the usual business contained on the agenda.

'SHAHIDGUNJ DAY' PRECAUTIONS

Lahore Police Force Strengthened To Meet Emergency

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Elaborate precautionary measures are being taken by the Authorities here to maintain peace and order to-morrow when the Muslims observe "Shahidgunj Day" as a protest against the non-restoration of Shahidgunj mosque to the Muslims, by holding meetings, taking out processions and making blackflag demonstrations.

POLICE "BUNDOBUST."

All local Magistrates have been put on duty in different wards and the police forces have been strengthened. All Police officers are asked to be alert and take all steps to nip in bud the slightest apprehension of trouble in their respective jurisdictions.

The Muslims, on the other hand, are carrying on an intensive propaganda to make "Shahidgunj Day" a spectacular success. Their protest will take the form of meetings in mosques, processions with blackflags, hoisting of blackflags on housetops in the morning, and donning black badges on their persons.

To-morrow the Muslim shops will observe a "Hartal", which means the closing down of the Municipal fruit, meat, fish and vegetable stalls all over the city.

The Magistrates with police, are posted on all danger zones. A detachment of military has also been asked to stand by in the City Kotwali.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Commissioner of Multan, who led a band of volunteers whom the speaker had thoroughly examined and satisfied himself that all allegations made in the press were baseless. Finally Sir M. Zafrullah concluded by making announcement on behalf of the Government amidst applause.

NO 'QUAKE EXPLOITATION.

Mr. Pant considered it unfair for the Government to imagine that the Congress was trying to exploit the earthquake for a political advantage. The fact was that several rumours and allegations were published even in the London "Daily Herald" and circulated throughout the country. No popular party could keep quiet but ask for an enquiry. Were there not enquiries about the Dardanelles operations and Mesopotamia even during the war? Was there not an enquiry in England every time there was martial law? Did not the sanctity of life demand at least an enquiry? The House then divided and the resolution was lost by 57 votes to 61 amidst loud cheers. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS DISALLOWED

SIMLA, September 19.

After the question hour when the adjournment motions of Mr. Maitra and Dr. Banerjee were taken up, the Law Member objecting to the motions on the ground that Mr. Aney, Leader of the Nationalist Party to which Mr. Maitra and Dr. Banerjee belong, having withdrawn yesterday his motion of adjournment on the same subject, they should not be allowed, the President disallowed the adjournment motions.—United Press.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Progress Slow And Change Imperceptible

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

An Air Mail letter received at Ananda Bhawan from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru states that he found his wife on arrival with 104 degrees of fever and suffering from pleural inflammation.

Since then, a large number of cables have reached him enquiring about her condition. He finds it difficult to answer, as her progress is so slow.

No change was perceptible for days together.—United Press.

VIOLENT ATTACK AGAINST BHULABHAI

(Continued from page 9)

spot had done everything possible in the most difficult situation, and they were not going to accept the resolution which cast a slur on the army, British or Indian and on the civil authorities. The entry of outsiders was refused after the 2nd of June, (not before) because there was a grave risk of water famine, secondly, the risk of interruption of the single railway line of traffic, thirdly, the danger of serious epidemics, fourthly, the total absence of accommodation, fifthly, the necessity of using all forms of transport for the evacuation of refugees and the wounded and bringing in of medical men and stores and lastly, the danger of further shocks.

WHY PERMISSION WAS REFUSED TO MAHATMA

The arrival of an additional relief party would only have proved embarrassing to the authorities, and the entry of any one would have only meant one more mouth to feed. Relief work at that stage was in relief camps started in different provinces, and here, Sir Henry Craik acknowledged the great work done by many public organisations, including the Congress organisations Regarding the exclusion of political leaders, Sir Henry Craik pointed out that Gandhi did not apply till the 6th of June, and even if permission were given, relief party could not have arrived till the 11th. Hence it was no use. Mr. Rajendraprasad never made any suggestion that he should go to Quetta himself, but merely said a relief party should be allowed.

Proceeding, Sir Henry Craik denied Mr. Desai's theory that the Government had assumed that everybody after the 2nd of June must have died. Sir Henry Craik said that men on the spot did consider it most improbable that anyone could have survived after that date. The only case of a survivor discovered after that date was on the seventh of June. For the rest, there was no hope. This view was corroborated by Mr. Hogg, leader of the boy scouts who stayed at Quetta from 10th June till 23rd August.

Again Sir Henry Craik emphasised the point that the work of excavation continued even till the seventh in the town, when it was stopped under medical advice. Regarding the impression that some persons could have survived if operations continued, Sir Henry Craik said that the Bihar Government was asked for their opinion, and the reply was that there was no authenticated case of such rescue. The Home Member related the story of one sweetmeat seller having rescued himself after forty-seven days, and another story about a grassfarm manager, and pointed out that these cases on investigation proved to be absolutely false and maliciously invented.

TROOPS WILL BE ROUSED.

Concluding, Sir Henry Craik said that the troops which rendered such a splendid service would be roused to indignation, if the Government accepted the resolution. Nothing was done at Quetta without the full approval of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and nothing was done for which they should be accused. The Government had satisfied themselves that men on the spot had done their best in circumstances of unprecedented difficulty. But Mr. Desai while pretending not to accuse anyone, brought atrocious charges The Home Member congratulated Mr. Desai, for the speaker had never heard a worse case more ably presented (laughter).

SIR COWASJI SEES IN IT INSINUATION.

The Congress side moved for closure which on division was rejected by 65 votes to 57.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the resolution contained dirty insinuation against the Army. He had never the misfortune to hear a more atrocious speech than that delivered by the Leader of the Opposition It was unworthy of him and unworthy of the occasion. The resolution contained malicious insinuaton against British and Indian troops, and the speaker would be no party to it. (Applause).

ANEY ON SIR COWASJI'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Aney strongly protested against the manner in which Sir Cowasji attacked Mr. Bhulabhai. It was mischievous. He only hoped that Sir Cowasji would regret it in his calmer moment. Mr. Bhulabhai had never meant to doubt the heroism of the Army, but the chief complaint was that rescue work was stopped on the second of June (official, benches 7th June) Mr. Aney quoted the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" showing that salvage was stopped on 2nd June. A 'prima facie' case had been made out for enquiry. It would have been better for Sir Cowasji to suggest a change in phraseology, instead of opposing it.

Dr. Ziauddin explained how difficult it was to expect anyone to be alive after three days lying under the debris.

Sir Mahomed Yakub vigorously opposed the resolution, and demanded praise for British and Indian soldiers who had rendered service in the earthquake at the risk of their own lives. Applying the cold test of logic, Mr. Desai's speech was a poor performance, and it had arguments which could not hold. When Mr. Desai said soldiers only did their duty, Sir Mahomed felt inclined to retort "you leaders only do your duty, why go about receiving public addresses and garlands and being taken in processions?" What was the use of soldiers risking their lives for the chance of finding a rat or a dog alive in some corner, and when it could be easily inferred that no human life could have been alive?

ALLEGATIONS ALL BASELESS.

Sir M. Zafrullah advised the House to remember the circumstances wherein soldiers had to commence and carry on the rescue operations. Even the strongest nervous could be shaken for weeks by earthquake yet within 25 minutes troops were detailed on duty. He was lost in admiration for this heroic deed. While another Government composed of different set of persons might perhaps have done better, he claimed that the Government did everything humanly possible and that was the only standard whereby it could be judged. He referred to the independent evidence of Chaudhri Shamlal, Municipal

(Continued in Col 5.)

for greater strength

INEXPENSIVE
ECONOMICAL.

To maintain energy COWLAC MALTED MILK is indispensable and it is unrivalled for its strength-giving qualities. Recommended by the medical profession.

COWLAC MALTED MILK

Obtainable at all Chemists & Dealers.

C.L.K. 21

People Who Need 'YEAST-VITE'

Are YOUR SYMPTOMS HERE?

Sufferers from **INDIGESTION** should try "Yeast-Vite" INSTANTLY. In a few minutes it banishes the awful Stomach Pains, Flatulence, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite and Fear of Food. "Yeast-Vite" is the IDEAL remedy because it benefits *every* part of the delicate and complicated digestive Process.

EXHAUSTED MOTHERS will find a source of New Life, New Energy, New Vitality in "Yeast-Vite." Two of these wonder-working tablets will often bring a Buoyant feeling of perfect well-being in a few minutes. The depleted stores of Health are rapidly stocked and renewed.

Those Who Can't SLEEP need no longer suffer the hopeless torturing twisting and turning from side to side through the horror-laden hours. For a tablet or two of "Yeast-Vite" taken upon retiring will calm and soothe the over-active brain.

YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS	In 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES	In 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE	In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION	In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	In 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	In 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS	In 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM	In 24 HOURS
CONSTIPATION	In 36 HOURS
IMPURE BLOOD	In 36 HOURS

No Cure—No Pay

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us, including dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine 'YEAST-VITE,' see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name 'YEAST-VITE' stamped in the glass.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S

Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:— CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental BALM

the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

"Giant" L.O.B. Re. 1, Medium Size, As. 8. Small Size As. 4

Other Specialities of Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals, Ltd;—

Jvara-Hari	Omum-Carpoor	Kila-Kold
"Banishes Malaria"	For Colic & Cholera	for Colds & Catarrh
As. 8 & Re. 1, p. bott.	As. 8 & Re. 1 p. bott.	As. 12 p. bottle.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Re. 1 per Doz.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE

ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY

11, Connaught Road, POONA.

Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Barpeta, W. Dewhurst, Basrah via Veraval, M M & Co.
S S Cathay, C. B. Roche, London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Tanfield, R R Pottinger, Bassein via Coast Ports, M M & Co.
S S Yahiko Maru, H. Isnalzer, Yokohama, O S Kaisha.
S S Aagtekerk, J. E. Coerham, Bremen via Karachi, L Edwards.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Tokiwa Maru, T. Iwashita, Karachi, N Y Kaisha.
S S Cathay, C. B. Roche, Kobe via Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Varela, E. H. Brady, Basrah via Karachi, M M & Co.
S S Conte Rosso, M. Verbas, Trieste via Suez, L Triestino.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Barpeta for Persian Gulf Ports.
S S Vasna for Persian Gulf Ports.
S S Lisbon Maru for China Japan Ports via Karachi.
S S Walfhburg for Bremen.—100 American Ports.
S S Naldera for Europe Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 19.

1 Yahiko Maru, 3395, Karachi, 21-9 O S Kaisha.
2 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, 26-9 Grahams Tdg. Coy.
3 City of Leicester 1994, Karachi 21-9 J Finlay & Co.
4 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi, 20-9 N Y Kaisha.
5 Durenda, 4450, London, 21-9 M M and Coy.
7 Celebes Maru 4256, Kobe, 20/9 O S Kaisha.
9 Barenfels, 4679, Karachi, 20/9 L Edwards Ltd.
12 Aagtekerk, 4044 Freemantle, 23-9 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Jeypore 3209, Kobe, 21-9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Birk, 2178, Rangoon, 22-9 Scindia S N Co.
4 Vareia 1926 Busra 19/9 M M & Co.
5 Victoria Marie 882 M'Coast 21-9 Merchant S N Co.
8 Ormara 2978 Karachi 19/9 M M & Co.
15 Indira, 278, M'Coast 19/9 Malabar S S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F, S Tarmahomed and Coy.

PRINCES DOCK

B Tunni 724 M'Coast 21-9 S Hassum & Co.
C R Tanfield 2776 Moulmein NF, M M & Co.
D E Jalaveera, 3089 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.
H Irrawadi, 634 Karachi 21-9 B S N Co.
Q Akabahra, 661 Bangkok 20-9 F F Campbell & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Moldavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Leicester 25-9 A Nixon & Co.

FROM JEDDAH.
Alavi 19-9 T. Morrison & Co.
Jehangir 25-9 T Morrison & Co.

FROM GERMANY
Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM OSLO
Simla 19-9 L Edward.

FROM JAPAN.
Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera, 20-9 P & O. S N Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Verde, 23-9 L Triestino.
Mon Calieri 25-9 L Triestino.

FROM BASRA
Vasna, 21-9 M M & Co.
Lisbon Maru 20-9 N Y Kaisha.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Durenda 25-9 P & O S N Co.
Shrathaird 28-9 P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR JAPAN.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Varela 19-9, M M and Co.
Barpeta 25-9 M M & Co.
Vasna 26-9 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN
Karanja 2-10 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Ormara 18-9-35
Shewdagon 17-9-35

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Barenfels for Ghent.—110 bales cotton, V P Maskai.
For Antwerp.—220 bales cotton V P Maskai.
S S Falfsburg for Bremen.—100 bales cotton, D Stratton & Co.
For Hamburg.—175 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 1105 bales cotton fly, R Pallanji & Co.; 2560 bales gr. oil cake, L Dreyfus & Co.; 165 bales cotton A Podar & Co.; 110 bales cotton, S General Trd. Co.; 2090 bags gr. nuts, Ralli Bros.; 62 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 1230 bags gr. oil cake, H A K Oomerbhoy & Sons; 3966 bags gr. oil cake, H Ramji & Co.; 2600 bags gr. oil cake, M Hoosen & Co.; 250 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mill Ltd.; 300 bags brass boring, M G Abdul Hossain & Co.; 790 pieces teak wood, H Manilal & Co.; 4604 pkts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 467 bales cotton fly, Sopt. Tex. Products.
For Rotterdam.—1730 bags gr oil cake, H A K Oomerbhoy & Sons; 2000 bags gr. oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1650 bags myrabollams, K Tricamji & Co.; 5200 bags gr. seed, N. Nagee & Co.; 200 bags talcum-powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.
For Antwerp.—4628 bags gr. oil cake, H Rawji & Co.; 2000 bags gr. oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1300 pkgs. gr. oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 3000 bags copra oil cake, A Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton waste, C. Jairam & Co.; 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Gothenburg.—40 cases castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 40 cases cardamoms, A P Gupta.
For Oslo.—100 bags talc powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.
For Danzig.—696 bags castor seed, R Ratilal & Co.
For Stockholm.—60 cases castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills.
S S President Hayes for New York.—50 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.; 250 bales jute rags; Patel & Co.; 70 bags gum, Baker Jaffer & Co.; 14 bags skins, D Abraham & Sons; 15 bales cotton fly H E Bode & Sons.
For Marseilles.—228 bags turmerie, S M Rajgor & Co.; 650 bags gr. seed, Coton Agents Ltd.
S S Castalia for Manchester.—226 bales cotton, B Karsondas & Co.; 93 drums castor oil, A Hargovind & Co.; 50 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 20 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 50 bags cotton fly, G M Vyas & Co.
For Barcelona.—475 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 1739 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Liverpool.—164 bales old buffalo peckers, N A Geria & Sons 400 bales wool raw, Easter Wool Trd. Co.; 51 bales wool raw, M Nessim; 75 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.
For Glasgow.—77 drums castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.
S S Jeypore for Kobe.—500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.; 500 bales cotton, O Suleman & Co.; 16 bales cotton, Langley & Co.; 276 bales cotton, B Harakchand & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kotak & Co.; 78 bales cotton A Podar & Co.
S S Celebus Maru for Kobe.—177 bales cotton, M Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton, N Nagsee & Co.; 155 bales cotton, S Karamshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kotak & Co.; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 52 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.; 575 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.
For Osaka.—500 bales cotton Langley & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Victoria, Agents, L. T. from Genoa.—56 cases art silk emb. cloth; 84 cases pasli; 52 cases cheese; 40 cases machinery parts; 500 bags barite; 59 bags almonds; 34 cases lift parts; 8 cases chemical products; 25 bottles quick silver; 910 bales rayon yarn; 36 cases chemical; 54 cases carbonated lime; 15 cases wine; 10 cases motor tubes; 34 bales silk yarn; 130 cases vermouth; 44 cases elect. machinery; 8 cases medicines.
From Naples.—43 cases macorone; 140 cases art s. yarn; 2162 baskets potatoes.
For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.
S S City of Rayville, Agents, L Edwards., from New York.—60 loose tyres; 29 cases elect. goods; 80 cases medicines; 22 straps soap 265 drums lub. oil; 80 drums lub. grease; 30 cases batteries; 25 crts. auto parts; 125 drums P. cement; 75 drums paint; 15 cases spirit; 87 cases cells; 228 drums dyestuffs; 185 bales cotton goods; 20 bdls. H. Lanterns; 128 bdls. motor cars and trucks; 75 bales secondhand clothing.
S S Varsova, Agents, M M & Co.—33 bales wool; 24 bags sheep skins; 65 bags edra; 40 bags raisins; 1229 bags barly; 2451 pks. dates.
From Khoramshahi.—159 bkts. dates.; 437 bags barly.
From Karachi.—180 bags apricots; 47 bdls. fish; 125 bags kishmish; 259 bags grain; 176 bags jira; 423 bales cotton; 218 bags rawa; 643 bags wheat; 1310 bags grain flour; 273 bags poppy seed;
From Bushire.—2963 bdls. dates.

YARN MARKET QUIET

Consumers Buying Sparingly

Bombay, Sept. 18.

There is hardly any change to report in our market during the past week with prices more or less unchanged. As reported in our last, the Bureau Report has not been able to affect the yarn prices to any great extent and the undertone has remained rather quiet at the close. There is therefore practically no improvement in demand in the yarn market and undertone has remained very quiet throughout the week. There have been small enquiries but only at much lower rates which shows that what little demand is in evidence is not genuine and is by way of testing the tendency of the market. Demand from Rangoon, Punjab as well as Southern markets is yet wanting and reports from almost all quarters go to show that consumers are not in a position to make any substantial purchases for their requirements at the present level of prices. There has been only a small speculative demand from the dealers and turnover during the week has been very moderate. The future outlook of the yarn market continues to remain very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no special change to report in this class of yarns where prices have remained unchanged with a quiet undertone. Demand for the Japanese and Shanghai qualities has been steadily increasing on account of their much lower rates and no enquiries for Manchester yarns are forthcoming. The dealers are feeling anxious to clear off their stocks at lower prices but in absence of any demand, offtake has been very negligible. No fresh forward business has been possible during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS

The prices of Japanese single as well as double cotton grey yarns have remained unchanged during the week but on account of slack demand the undertone remains rather quiet. As regards mercerised yarns, prices have been maintained on the last week's level with a steady undertone due to very firm tendency for forward positions. Sampin shows very little change whilst Exchange has shown a further decline.

ART SILK YARNS

The important event during the week has been the increment made on Monday, the 16th instant, in Italrayon prices by half an anna per lb. in all counts. The revised rates of Italrayon yarns in important counts are as under:—

150 B Rs. 0-12-0 180 C Rs. 0-11-0
150 C Rs. 0-11-6 180 D Rs. 0-10-6
150 D Rs. 0-11-0 250 D Rs. 0- 9-9
180 B Rs. 0-11-6 300 T. V. Rs. 0-10-6

There has been a further improvement in demand for the Japanese qualities and prices have registered an advance of 1/2 to 5/8 anna per lb. It is, however, reported that the present demand has been only speculative one on the part of some of the dealers from Southern markets and not from the consuming districts. It is further reported that most of the goods purchased during the week have been stored up in Bombay and in such circumstances, we do not expect the market to show any further improvement. There still being a wide difference between the prices of Italian and Japanese qualities, demand for Italian qualities continues to remain very slack.

INDIAN YARNS

Our Mills have yet been showing a firm attitude in spite of easy undertone in cotton prices and this is probably because of higher prices for ready cotton. Upcountry Mills have been making scattered sales at lower rates but they have not been able to book any substantial business so far. Dealers seem to be anxious to transact fresh business at reasonable rates but since our Mills have been unable to meet their limits, no business of any importance has taken place during the week. Although we do not expect the yarn prices to sink below the present level, demand is not likely to improve in near future unless cotton market shows any material improvement.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	23	190
Central India	123	221
Barsi and Nagar	...	216
Berar	...	305
Total Oomras	146	932
Dholera	63	1,651
N.-W. Provinces	4	178
Rajputana	137	363
Sind-Punjab	279	1,332
Broach	2	89
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	...	982
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	340	692
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	757	6,914
Total	1,728	14,379

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 12th Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	831	7,961
Japan and China	3,228	11,558
Coast Ports	...	759
Up-country by Rail	...	5,234
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	3,796
Total	4,059	29,308

DID YOU

Maclean YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

Sparkling white teeth are a tremendous asset. They add charm to charm, and when their lustre comes from the regular use of Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste, it reflects not only *attractive* teeth but *healthy* teeth. For Macleans is specially made to whiten and polish the teeth, quickly and effectively—without damage to the delicate enamel, and to ensure correct mouth hygiene. These proven qualities, combined with its cool, refreshing flavour, have made Macleans the popular favourite.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube...

552

PEAK OF U. S. COTTON CROP MOVEMENT

Parity Between Bombay And American To Widen

Bombay, September 19.

Increased hedge selling was the main feature of the American cotton market during the early part of the week under review and prices were inclined to sag in consequence, but, as we have seen before this season, trade buying has always come out on every decline, and we take this to be a clear indication that the present price of American cotton is considered a favourable one from the consumers' point of view. During the next month we can hardly expect an advance of any magnitude as the peak of the crop movement has yet to be experienced, but when this is over we venture to prophecy that we shall have seen the lowest point of the season.

The United States Government have undoubtedly arrived at a very clever solution of their problem, as they have planned to revive their export trade by offering their surplus cotton to world spinners at competitive rates, and also to help the farming community as they pledged themselves to do, while at the same time they will be able to keep a firm control over the supply position by regulating acreage and by continuing to hold off the market 4 1/2 million bales out of an available supply this season of approximately 20 1/2 millions.

If consumption of American cotton this year increases to 13-1/2 millions, which we think is very probable, the carryover of free American cotton in the whole world at the end of next season will be reduced to only 2 1/2 million bales.

LITTLE SCOPE

With these facts before us therefore we see very little scope for operating on the bear side, and look for higher prices again in America.

Speculators in the local market have been very active during the week and fluctuations have covered a range of ten Rupees per Candy, the lowest point being Rs. 195 and the highest Rs. 205. The possibility of war has had its influence on the cotton market, but in the event of this unfortunate state of affairs materialising it is impossible at such an early stage to say whether it should be looked upon as a bullish or a bearish factor.

The official figure published by the East India Cotton Association shows a total stock excluding the bales held by the Mills, of 3 83,143 bales on August 31st, which compares with 6,15,933 a year ago. The Karachi figures have also been received and show that the stock there has been reduced from 1,62,040 to 92,470.

The weather has cleared since we last wrote and at the moment everything appears to be favourable for the growing crop.

The smaller carryover figures will probably have the effect of keeping this maket steady for some time to come, but later in the year, when stocks start to accumulate once more, we think that the parity between here and America will widen considerably.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Good Buying On Persistent Fears Of War

GOLD STRONG BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat And Linseed Firm But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 19

On Thursday crossrates were slightly easy

N. Y. COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was moderately active. There was fairly good buying on persistent fears of war.

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER QUIET

London gold was firm but silver was quiet.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM.

Wheat and Linseed ruled firm on speculative buying. Jute and rubber were steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES EASY.

The London Stock Exchange showed somewhat easier tendency owing to the absence of speculative demand. Giltedged securities eased at a result of political situation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	10.63
To-day's opening	10.67
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.62
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	5.90
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.96
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 205

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 19.

Cotton was moderately active on fairly good buying influenced by steadier advices from abroad and persistent fears of war but the enquiry was not aggressive and prices showed modest recovery with traders inclined to hold off pending weather uncertainties.

Business in October commenced at 10.67, i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and some foreign buying as a result of which the rate gradually rose to 10.71 but this level attracted hedging and some southern selling which forced the quotation back to 10.62. However renewed foreign buying and covering coupled with trade demand caused October to gain rise to 10.68 with a fairly good undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.62 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.58/10.57) 10.67/10.65
December (10.61/10.60) 10.68/10.67
January (10.61/10.65) 10.70/10.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.89) 5.91
American December (5.79) 5.82
Egyptian October (7.87) 7.91
Egyptian November (7.89) 7.93

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 19

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 205 and Rs. 206-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 205-8 with New York futures about 1 point up.

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM

Chicago, Sept 18

September 0.97c.
December 0.98 1/4c.
May 0.99 1/8c.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD FOR TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

The Travancore Government have sanctioned the creation of a State Board of Agriculture, presided over by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. In addition to official members, the Board will include five members each elected by non-official members of the Upper and Lower Houses respectively of the Travancore legislature, and five other representatives to be nominated by the Government until recognised agricultural associations are empowered to elect them. The Board will meet once a year, when accounts of the work in progress in each section of the Agricultural Department will be put before the Board. The Board will review sectional reports and suggest modifications or alterations, as well as new problems for research and new methods for intensifying propaganda work.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	4.93 1/4
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.92 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	4.93 3/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.92 11/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	74.82
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.79
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 19.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 3/8 and then eased to 4.93 3/16 subsequently declining to 4.92 9/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.84 and gradually fell to 74.78.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.79.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 19.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d	29 3/16d.
Forward	29 5/16d	29 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 19.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-1-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 19.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 19.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 3/4) 5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.33) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai	(1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4
London on Milan	(60.50) 60.31
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 66/7, 66/7 and 66/11. The market was rather quiet early in the day owing to the lack of speculative enquiry but later prices displayed an upward tendency following encouraging advices from London which resulted in considerable speculative buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/2, 67/2 and 67/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15/3 and 35.

Trading was more active on improved demand influenced by steadiness of foreign exchanges with considerable local buying and covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/3 and 35/0/9.

ENTRY INTO COWASJI PATEL TANK RD.

Govt. Extend Magisterial Ban For Two More Months

The Government of Bombay have extended for another period of two months from September 22 the ban prohibiting the entry of Hindus and Muhamedans into the Municipal Recreation Ground at Cowasji Patel Tank Road where two tombs which were claimed by both Hindus and Muslims are situated.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 76 3/8 and December 74 1/4. Trading was more active on speculative buying from abroad with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.98 1/2. Prices improved on better outside enquiry and commission house buying following war rumours.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 19.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£226 7/8 buyers £227 1/8 sellers. Very steady) £227 1/8 buyers £227 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Firm.) £16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/4 to £39) £38 1/2 to £39 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £79

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. India and China bought and sold. Market quietly steady".

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 3/4) 2-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 7/8 value) £17 value

Dunlop September (£19 3/4 sellers) £20 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/8 paid and buyers) 5 7/16 paid and buyers.

Forward (5 7/16 paid and value) 5 1/2 paid and buyer.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£10 sellers) £10 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.		7	1 3
Rates at 12-0 noon		7	1 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.		7	2 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.		7	2 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.		7	2 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.		7	2 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.		7	3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	5	0
Wheat May	4	9	3
Linseed May	6	14	0
Linseed May	7	2	3

The tone was steady.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 19

Good selection was more readily sold. There was some Russian buying.

Grey Lowest (0.9 1/4) 0.9 3/4
Greasy Higher (1.6) 1.6 1/2
Scoured Lower (2.0 1/2) 2.1 1/2
Scoured Higher (1.0) 1.0

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31/8; Closing Rs. 31/8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/9/6; Highest Rs. 6/10; Lowest Rs. 6/8/9; Closing Rs 6/8/10 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 5/9/1 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/10/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/10/1 1/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/12; Closing Rs. 25/14.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/14/6; Closing Rs. 2/14.

Lady Doctor Reconverted To Hinduism

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

On Saturday, 14th inst. at the residence of Mr. B. S. Turkhud in Girgaon. Dr. (Miss) Indira Manohar Turkhud, L. C. P. S. whose father became a convert to Christianity owing to his close contact with the late Rev. Karmarkar years ago, was admitted to the Hindu fold. The ceremony was concluded by Mr. Sunderrao Bhaskar Vaidya in the presence of a few selected friends according to the rites of the Hindu Missionary Society. Miss Indira is in state service in Baroda and is at present posted at Amreli Civil Hospital. She belongs to the well-known Turkhud's family of Bombay.

Business Reduced To Minimum On Stock Exchange

WHEAT FIRM AND ACTIVE ON BULLISH ARGENTINE ADVICES

Maize, Hemp And Sisal Strong

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

In view of the continued European political tension business was reduced to a minimum on the Stock Exchange nearly all sections being dull.

In commodities wheat was firm and active owing to bullish Argentine advices coupled with renewed war fears which also caused a strong demand for maize while cotton moved up sympathetically on general speculative support.

Hemp and Sisal continued strong. Base metals were all supported.

On exchanges sterling again weakened in terms of gold currencies guilders particularly appreciated owing to favourable internal news while dollars met a good demand.

Wall Street opened irregular but profit-taking met resistance.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

London, Sept. 19.

Wednesday, September 11, £93 3/4
Thursday, September 12, £93
Friday, September 13, £93 3/4
Monday, September 16, £93
Tuesday, September 17, £92 1/4
Wednesday, September 18, £92 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 19.
3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all-round. The general tone was dull and easier. Giltedgeds weakened owing to political advices from abroad Industrials in general were inactive. There was no special feature.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 3/8) £82 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 1/8) £103 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/3) £110 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/4) £114 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-0

Marks and Spencer Splits shars (4 1/4) 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (26-6) 26-6
Princhin Johnson (39-1 1/2) 39-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-3) 8-3
Woolsworth New Ford (111-4 1/2) 111-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£82) £83 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (41-9) 41-9
University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Ford Motors (33-6) 33-6
Cable Wires (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (113-9) 113-9
Camera A (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 136-3
P and O S N Company Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (91-9) 91-3
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-3
British Celanese (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-6) 62-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-9) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (£31 5/8) £31 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/8) £103 1/3

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19

Jutes ruled steady, but only moderate turnover resulted. In coals Bengals advanced few points, while others were unchanged. In teas there was limited business at steady prices. In miscellaneous iron and steel issues were in fair request, while Indian wood products marked upto 18/12. Government securities were kept barely steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 100/14; three per cent new loan 1951/54 97/3; three and half per cent Government paper 89/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 105/8 small lots, five per cent loan 1945/55 118/4 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 108 small lot

Banks:—Imperial Conty 355 small lots; Reserve 121 small lots.

Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Lt. 130.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 13/12.

Coals:—Bengal 248/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/6; New Beerbhoom 10/14; West Jamuria 11/8 small lots.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 15/6; Agarapara pref 135; Anglo India 373 small lot; Barnagore 131; Birla 13; Budge Budge 263/8; Champdany 162 small lot; Clive 24/10; Fort William 260; Gouripore 605; Hooghly pref 19; Howrah 45/74; Hukumchand 11 small lot; Hukumchand pref 109/8; Kamarhatty 460, Kanknarrah 380; new Central 304. Presidency 4/10.

Miscelloneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 14/6; Bengal Iron 3/9; Indian Iron and Steel 8; Hindustan Co-operative Insurance 27;

Teas:—Dufflaghur 11; Lodo 190; Debentures: five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 109/4.—A.P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 19

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 1/4) £97

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £92

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/2) £111

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107) £107

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114) £114

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donaro Tea (45-0) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-0) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-0) 20-0
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (51-0) 51-0
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13) £13
Goddar New (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Moddar New (72-6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-7 1/2) 60-0
Burma Oil (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-6
Shell Transport (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£26 1/8) £26 1/8

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47 1/4) £47 1/4
L M Ford (£18) £17 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 £132
London Board G Stock (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 19.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 46) dol 46 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 3/4) dol 21 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 47 5/8) dol 48 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/2) dol 110 3/4

STRANGLED AND THROWN IN NULLAH

Alleged Outrage On And Murder Of Tender Girl

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 17.

How after being ravished by the village bully as she was returning home one evening through a lonely field Bhagi, a 15-year old farmer girl of Ghoti village was strangled to death and thrown down a nullah, was recounted by Mr. R. D. Shinde, public prosecutor in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Nasik, yesterday in placing Ganpya Bhagu, a 20-year old Maratha, on charge of murder.

Three cow boys of tender age, who are said to be the sole witnesses of the crime, were instrumental in tracking down the alleged offender. Despite the threats of the bully soon after the incident, they secretly informed the village elders the next day of what they saw in the lonely field. A search party under the police Patil repaired to the spot and recovered the body which was found with a piece of cloth tied round her neck.

The accused was later arrested and placed before the First Class Magistrate, Nasik, who committed him to the Sessions the accused made confessionary statement first but retracted afterwards.

The case is proceeding.

Another Lease Of Life To Emergency Powers

BOMBAY GOVT.'S APOLOGIA FOR AMENDING BILL

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932:

The Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, is due to lapse on the 15th December next. The Government of Bombay propose by this Bill to continue the provisions of the Act permanently.

The Act was passed in 1932 with the principal object of enabling Government to deal effectively with the civil disobedience movement. It was explained, however, in the course of the debates that Government would use the provisions of the Act, if necessary, to check other subversive movements such as communism and terrorism. Experience in the last three years has shown the need of the Act in dealing with communism and manifestations of terrorism.

SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS

The principal reason for the continuance of the Act at the present time is the danger to which the Presidency of Bombay is exposed, especially in industrial centres, by communism. The organisers of this movement seek to overthrow the present social and economic system by mass movements involving force and violence. Communist organisers and agitators are constantly active among the labour population of the large cities and the ordinary law is inadequate to deal effectively with their methods.

Although terrorism as a widely organised movement does not exist in the Presidency of Bombay there have been several incidents in recent years which have shown that such activities have been and are being initiated at intervals. The Special Powers Act is required to enable Government to check effectively and quickly all attempts to start terrorist movements in the Presidency.

Chapter III containing provisions against illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities is also retained. The principal object of the provisions of this chapter is to prevent unlawful instigation not to pay land revenue which was a feature of the civil disobedience movement. Apart from the subversive character of such instigation the consequences of contumacious refusal to pay land revenues are so serious for the agricultural population and for the peace of rural areas that Government consider that the provisions to deal with unlawful instigation to non-payment should form part of the permanent law of the Presidency.

THREAT OF C.D.

The Civil Disobedience movement has now been suspended and Government hope that it will not be renewed in any form in the future. But it still has important advocates who state that it will never be abandoned. There is, therefore, no certainty that the movement will not be revived. Government desire to make it clear that, in the event of its renewal, the provisions of the Special Powers Act will be required and, if this Bill is passed, will be used to deal with any such contingency.

It is proposed to omit sections 32 and 33 of the Act since they are no longer necessary.

An inter-caste marriage took place in Akola Sanatan Jain Ashram on 17th inst., between Gulabchand Ramchand, Digambar Jain of Budgaon Nimbalkar in the District Poona and Santokbai Sanatan, Jain, when Mantri Kastoorchand spoke on widow marriage. The bridegroom donated Rs. 125 for the Ashram.

Plea For Strong Leadership

WE HAVE REACHED CRISIS IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE, SAYS PRAKASAM

Mr. T. Prakasam writes:—

The one question that has been agitating public mind since the A. I. C. C. suspended the Civil Disobedience Campaign and placed the Council-entry in the forefront of the Congress programme, has been the issue relating to the acceptance of office. Some started agitation in favour of it even before the Bill passed into law, while others advocated capture of seats and wrecking. Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, a member of the Working Committee has been against acceptance of office. He has even resigned his membership of the Working Committee last week. Under these circumstances, it is reported in the press two days ago that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, referring to my friend Mr. C. R. Reddy's plea for acceptance of office at Tuticorin and Sirdar Sardul Singh's opposition to the same, said in a press interview that the issue of acceptance of office involved a departure in the present policy of the Congress and the A. I. C. C. could not constitutionally deal with such weighty questions affecting the policy of the Congress.

That seems to be also the view taken by the Working Committee recently when they left the issue for the decision of the Lucknow Congress.

MISTAKEN IMPRESSION.

Both Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Working Committee are, I believe, under a mistaken impression on this question. Although it is technically correct to say that the A. I. C. C. cannot ordinarily over-ride the decision of the Congress, it is not correct to contend that the A. I. C. C. cannot deal with questions that affect the policy of the Congress. It has always been dealing with questions of policy. It was only recently that the A. I. C. C. took up the issue of Council-entry and recommended the same to the Bombay Congress while it called on the Congressmen to contest the Assembly elections and the people to support the Congress candidates. The resolution of the A. I. C. C. was accepted by the Bombay Congress later. The issue relating to the acceptance of Council-entry programme involved as great a departure in the then policy of the Congress as the issue of acceptance of office does now.

A. I. C. C. MUST TACKLE ISSUE.

Moreover the A. I. C. C. is not called upon now to decide the question finally. When once the question is raised it is the duty of the A. I. C. C. to consider and make its own recommendation to the coming Congress either for or against. The question is not raised for the first time now. It was raised by the Socialist party expressly in the A. I. C. C. meeting of Jubbulpore advocating the capture as well as wrecking. It was ruled out by the President then on the ground that it was not relevant because the Bill did not pass into an Act. Now that the Bill has become Law and the Congress had already resolved to contest the elections and capture the seats, and Mahatma Gandhi had declared the Council-entry programme to be Congress Dharma at this juncture, it is the duty of the A. I. C. C. to consider the issue and advise the Congress as to what should be done after capturing the Legislatures—wrecking or working.

NEED FOR FULL AND FRANK DISCUSSION.

I am unable to understand why the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. should be unable to take the initiative in this important matter. Will not the Working Committee be placing its official resolution on this matter before the Subjects Committee of the Congress? Why should the same lead be not given now, in proper time? A free and frank discussion in the A. I. C. C. will enable the public and the different schools of thought in the Congress to examine the different view points and correct their own errors. Above all under the New Congress Constitution, the newly enrolled primary members of the Congress who have to choose delegates for the Lucknow Congress are entitled to know something on this burning question. If the consideration of the question is taken up early, it may be that the "wreckers" would win over the "workers" to their view or vice-versa. So long as the Congress decision that the elections should be contested is there, the question of "rejection" in its literal sense does not arise.

STRONG LEADERSHIP NEEDED.

We have reached once again a great crisis in our National struggle. Strong Leadership is needed either for wrecking or working. It is not advisable at this stage that the consideration of the question should be postponed until the Congress meets in Lucknow. I hope the Working Committee will revise its decision and place the matter officially before the A. I. C. C. in the coming month.

Cotton Feels Influence Of War Fears

Extensive General Buying And Bears Less Confident

WET WEATHER REDUCING COTTON GRADE

Farmers In No Hurry To Market Crop

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Japan, Continent and Spot Houses were free buyers in the New York Cotton Market on Wednesday. Foreign and domestic mills were calling.

Southern cables state weather for first half of September was excessively wet, increasing insect damage and reducing average grade of the cotton crop to the lowest for years.

The market is feeling the influence of War fears. Farmers are in no hurry to market their crops.

Bombay, September 19.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool cables and advanced further on covering by shorts and spinners reported buying more freely.

GENERAL BUYING.

Japan, Continent and spot houses were buyers while domestic and foreign mills were calling freely. The market was under the influence of War fears.

EXCESSIVE RAINS

It is said that the crop suffered much during the first half of the month on account of excessive rains. There was increase of insect damage and the grade was lowered. The weekly weather report reads as under:—

EASTERN BELT

In the Eastern Belt there were frequent rains early in the week with persistent coolness and cloudiness having a very unfavourable effect and causing considerable damage to the crop conditions later improved but the crop has deteriorated substantially on the week.

CENTRAL BELT

In the Central Belt the crop is progressing satisfactorily and condition is largely good with pik picking forward.

WESTERN BELT

In the Western belt generally good progress has been made and the outlook has improved.

HEDGE-SELLING

Southern farmers are not in a hurry, to market their crop and present arrivals are nearly equal to the demand.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York Market opened at a rise of 14 points with October 10.57 on firm Liverpool advices, but prices declined 2 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10-55 which was the lowest level for the day.

PRICES ADVANCE

Later on there was extensive general buying and short covering which resulted in a rise of 14 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 10.69 which was the highest level for the day reached during the last hour.

SMALL RELAPSE

Towards the close there was some increased in hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 6 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 24 to 18 points.

SPOT COTTON

Spot cotton prices were raised 20 points under persistent good demand for actual cotton and at the close spot cotton was quoted 11 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures maket was also very active and prices closed at a net rise of 23 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 23 points at 10.88c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but the market opened firm at a rise of 8 points with October 5.84.

WAR NEWS.

There was scattered hedge selling which met with Continental, Bombay and general speculative buying on ominous Italo-Ethiopian situation. Later the advance met with profit-taking and hedge selling. There was straddle selling which was offset by Bombay buying and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a fairly wide range of 8 points and finally closed at a net rise of 14 to 17 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 6.39d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 14 points. At the close October was quoted 5.10 January 4.89 and March 4.89.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton ring was also very active with good enquiry. Sakels futures advanced 17 to 18 points and spot cotton prices improved 16 points at 8.29. Uppers futures advanced 14 to 10 points and spot cotton prices rose 15 points at 7.29d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Considerable buying put up prices on the Alexandria Cotton Exchange. Sakels advanced 30 to 36 points and Ashmouni futures gained 25 to 33 points.

POOL TENDERS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The continued purchases by Continent, Japan and foreign speculators further lifted up prices absorbing all hedges.

The Weekly Weather Report was unfavourable in the East Belt whilst favourable in the Western and Central Belts. The present weather continues to be generally favourable. Private cables state, at the close yesterday in New York, increased hedging was visible in view of nearness of Oct. tenders and possibility of the Pool tendering 125,000 bales in N. Orleans. The cables from Geneva and Rome on the political situation are very conflicting but it is said the Italian Cabinet have deferred their decision over the League's proposals until Saturday. Since we recommended the straddle between Bombay and Liverpool, the parity has widened slightly but we think it is still desirable to go in for this straddle should the parity again narrow.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.69 plus 26 (2-54 p.m.)
Lowest 10.55 plus 12 (10-6 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.92 plus 16
Lowest 5.84 plus 08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: There is a more general desire to buy than for some time owing to warlike rumours. Indian operators buying freely.

Liverpool: General buying and short covering influenced by rather unfavourable crop accounts and European War fears. Southern cables state weather for first half of September excessively wet, increasing insect damage and reducing average grade of crop to lowest for years. Hedging still light as farmers are in no hurry to market their cotton and trade demand fully equal to current receipts.

New York: December heavily bought by spot houses. Trade and foreign demand active. Hedging readily absorbed.

New York: Market is feeling the influence of war fear. Persistent buying by American exporters. European buying. Expect a further advance.

New York: Receipts continue small. Bears less confident. Market acting well and looks higher.

New York: Japan, Continent and spot houses buying. Fixing on buyers' call for account of foreign and domestic mills. Hedge selling increased before the close. Think buyers will do better by waiting.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool Market: Considerable Bombay buying.

New York Market: Crop ideas reduced; no hedging pressure. Weekly weather report. Early part of the week very unfavourable; Last half better especially in West.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following cable:—

United States Government weekly weather report was unfavourable. War buying continues. Trade demand broadening. Hedge sales rapidly absorbed. We favour purchases.

Copper, New York, December 7.88

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: Strongly recommend purchase on any further setback.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 18.

October	10.63+20
December	10.65+20
January	10.69+19
March	10.79+24
May	10.82+18
July	10.88+23
Middling Spot ..	11.00+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 18

October	10.58+23
December	10.61+20
January	10.64+19
Middling Spot ..	10.88+23

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 19

Following a rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 202 on realising. At this level there was extensive buying by professional operators and option sellers were free buyers. Prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 206, when the improvement was checked by realising.

There was considerable buying by Japanese houses as there was a big rise in Japan yarn prices. A local operator bought call option on 25,000 bales and the market was strong.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points but in the local Market there was some profit-taking. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	204 4 0
Oomra D/J.	186 8 0
Bengal D/J.	140 14 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bengal Superfine	157/158
Bengal Fine	150/152
Bengal F.G.	146/147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146/147
Wardha-Hingt	210/211
Nagpur Savner	213/215
Pundhurna	203/205
Yeotmal	200/202
Arvi	200/202
Ellichpur	197/200
Berar	197/200
Khamgaon	197/200
Mulkapur	195/197
Khandesh	195/197
Jalna/Sailu	195/197
Burwah Sanavad	195/197
Broach Fine	224/229
Punjab/American	229/234
Punjab/American mix	214/219
Cambodia	284
Cambodia 2nd crop	244/249
Compta Good	239/244
Bagalkot	234/239
Western	234/244
Kampala	344
Busoga	341
Jinja	329
New Manza	312

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York:—
October 149 December 129 January 125 March 119 May 118 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 203/8 Liverpool May 1936 5.84 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 203/8 New York May 10.82 Rs. 40 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/4

NEW YORK.
New York, September 18.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.63
December	10.67
January	10.71

New York Noon Call—

October	10.58
December	10.63
January	10.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 18.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports ..	30,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the continent.	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 18.

September	6.05+14
October	5.90+14
November	5.82+16
December	5.81+15
January	5.81+15
February	5.82+16
March	5.83+16
April	5.83+16
May	5.84+17
June	5.83+16
July	5.83+16
August	5.81+16
October	5.75+14
Middling Spot ..	6.39+14

To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations —

October	5.85
January	5.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 18

October 1935	7.92
November 1935	7.84
January 1936	7.83
March 1936	7.78
May 1936	7.75
July 1936	7.72
F. G. F. Spot	8.29

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 18.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.25
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.40
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.55
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.17
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	5.32
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.47
Bengal—	
Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.09
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.09
Superfine	4.21

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels October quoted 30/6.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 29/9.

South American (wheat) Parcels September sellers 30/3.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 19

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Bank sselling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 7/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 140

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 1/4 18th instant
Hongkong/London 2/1 1/4 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 19th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 19th instant
Java/London 7.27 19th instant
London/Paris 74.82 18th instant
London/Belgium 29.20 1/2 18th instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/2 18th instant
London/Italy 60.31 18th instant
London/Berlin 12.24 1/2 18th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 18th instant
London/New York 4.93 3/16 18th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/2 18th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £7-0-9 1/2 17th instant £7-0-11 18th instant

Silver London Ready 29 3/16 17th instant 29 3/16 18th instant

Silver London Forward 29 5/16 17th instant 29 5/16 18th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 17th instant 65 5/8 18th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 17th instant 5/8 per cent 18th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 17th instant 3/4 per cent 18th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2.1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 18.

T. T. London on:—

New York closing rate..	4.93-3/16
Paris	74.82
Berlin	12.24-1/2
Madrid	36.09
Amsterdam	7.29-1/2
Brussels	29.20-1/2
Milan	60.31
Berne	15.20 1/2
Prague	119.31

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, September 18.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	67
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	82-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	105
National Bank of India ..	41-1/4
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, September 18

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6.

C & F Bombay:—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi:—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York September 18.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/2.

SEEDS.
London, September 18.

Linseed La Plata Hull o.i.f. ton Sept. sellers £10-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta London, o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London, o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £13-15-0.

Castorseeds Bombay, o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-10-0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 19

3 per cent	1951/54 97/4
3 per cent	1941 101/14
3 1/2 per cent	G P N 89/3
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 103/2
4 per cent	1943 107/2
4 per cent	1960/70 105/8
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 114
5 per cent	1939/44 108/4
5 per cent	1940/43 109/6
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 108/4

TAX FREE.

5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 116
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent	1935 B.D.L. 100/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent	B P T 1974 102
4 per cent	M. Deb. 1974 101/8
5 per cent	M. Deb. 1959 111/8
6 per cent	M. Deb. 1954 124
6 per cent	K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 104

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 18

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 104 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 115 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1 die
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 103 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 104

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 19

The local silver market was quiet but steady to-day with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three. The general sentiment is moderately bullish. but professional operators are frequent sellers. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 9 0
First settlement	66 12 0
Second settlement	67 0 0
Ready gold	34 14 9
First settlement	34 15 0
Second settlement	34 15 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 18

September 65.90—15
December 66.14—04
March 66.60 plus 32

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 18

Market: Quietly Steady.

Spot	29-3/16
Forward	29 5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 18

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-11

LONDON METALS.
London, September 18

	£
Copper Braziers	48-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12.3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	226

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 18

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-1/2

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 18.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.. Oct./Dec. sellers 23/6

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: Jan/April sellers 23/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	32
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	58
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	81
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	83
American Tel and Tel	140
Western Union Telg	50 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	25 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	13
Union Pacific R R	103
Bethelehem Steel	41
United States Steel	47 3/4
American Smelting	49
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 1/4
Kennecott Copper	25
Cerro de Pasco Copper	60
Allis Chalmers	29
Eaton Mfg	29
General Motor	46
Packard Motor	5
Kelvinators	12
U S Rubber	14
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	11
Hiram Walker	27
Du Pont de Nemours	130
General Foods	31
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	28 1/4

Market strong closing slightly easier.
Steel stocks very firm. U S Steel Corp. working 42 per cent of capacity.
Total business 2 million

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 18

October 6-5 3/8d
December 6-3 1/4d
March 6-1d.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY: Sept. 19.

Forward business remained closed to-day and in the Cash Section there was limited turnover. There was some business in Tata Steel Second Preference, which were quoted at Rs. 145, and New India Insurance shares changed hands at Rs. 37-8. Tata Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 127-8 while Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 475.

Brokers were busy preparing their statements to be forwarded to the Board of Directors and there was no inclination to operate.

Abolition of badges of Sub-Brokers has created some stir among them, and it is understood they think of seeing the authorities in a deputation as the recent ruling deprives the sub-brokers of their right to enter the trading ring and do sodas.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Sept. 19.

100	Ahm. Advance	301 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	712 8
250	Bombay Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	212 8
100	Central India	235 0
100	Colaba	116 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	80 0
250	Dawn	360 0
I. E. D.	Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	97 8
100	Gokak	162 8
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	65 10
100	Kohinoor	176 4
100	Khatau	72 8
1000	Morarji	750 0
250	Laxmi	607 8
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Madhavji	750 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	110 0
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	61 14
100	Swadeshi	125 4
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	5 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS

100	Reserve Bank	119 0
50-100	Baroda	95 0
25-50	Central	31 12
500	Imperial	1445 0
125+500	Im. Com.	357 8
50-100	India	118 8
5	Union	5 8

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 0
70	Gwalior	122 0
160	Indian	460 0
40	Katni Def.	1925 0
100	Katni Ord.	487 8
70	Okha	250 0
70	Punjab	23 2
100	Shahabad	488 12
70	United	117 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	37 0
200	Oriental a	4180 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	149 6
	Ahmedabad New	55 0
100	Andhra Valley	1590 0
10	Ajmer	10 2
50	Bombay Tram	145 5
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	213 12
100	Surat	196 0
100	Tata Hydro	162 8
1000	Tata Power	1475 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	877 8
100	Amr. Patty	121 8
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 8
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	758 2

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	480 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	128 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	156 4
50	Belapur Sugar	312 8
150	Bombay Steam	303 2
125	Bombay Burma	336 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty	118 2
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	2 15
100	Bombay Telephone	102 4
100	Indian Bleaching	98 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	510 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	11 0
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	16 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	79 8
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	144 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 13th day of September, 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Notes held in the Banking Department	35,06,89,000
Notes in circulation	157,82,45,000
Total Notes issued	193,01,34,000
Total Liabilities	193,01,34,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	65,19,27,000
Total of A	109,61,44,000
B. Rupee Coin	56,89,96,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	26,49,94,000
Total Assets.	193,01,34,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.79 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 13th day of September 1935.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	10,55,35,000
(b) Banks	36,39,52,000
Bills Payable	3,11,000
Other Liabilities	79,07,000
Rupees	57,77,03,000

ASSETS.

Notes	35,06,89,000
Rupee Coin	12,11,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,21,000
Bills Discounted:—	
Balances held abroad*	16,09,50,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,05,41,000
Other Assets	36,33,000
Rupees	57,77,05,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Partly cloudy, rain probable.
CENTRAL: Generally fair.
WEST: Unsettled, cloudy, rain.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 17th September 801 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 12,651 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 36,654 bales

Less 24,003 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 17

Broach A/M 1936 opening 201 1/4; highest 204 3/4; lowest 199 1/2; closing 203 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 181 3/4; highest 186; lowest 181; closing 185 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 137 1/2; highest 140 1/2; lowest 137; closing 139 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 25 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 11

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-14-6.
S. S. Begum Rs. 4-2-6.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4-1-3.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-1-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 4-2.
Kesar Rs. 14-6.
Saraya Rs 13-14-6.
Java Spot F. 3.85.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,126
Linseed	11,838
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	636
Gingellyseed	352
Poppyseed	326
Groundnuts	15,971
Castorseed	157
Rice	54,530
Cottonseed	5,266
Mowraseed	235
Gram	722
Joowar	587
Barley	2,100
Bajree	2,112
	Tons.
Coal	2,320

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 18-9-35	954000	736000
Receipts Yesterday 18-9-35	30000	27000
Exports to date 18-9-35	407000	476000
Stock at Ports 13-9-35	1457000	2564000
Stock Interior Towns 13-9-35	1274000	1218000
Stock at Liverpool 13-9-35	475000	972000
Visible Supply 13-9-35	3426000	5311000
Quantity in sight 13-9-35	1254000	921000
Quantity out of sight 13-9-35	949000	938000

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.
Bombay, Sept. 19.

LONDON MARKET.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-10-6

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-11-3.

Standard Copper Cash 3 months £34-18-9.

Electrolytic copper £39

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32

Copper Sheets Rs. 37.

Tone:—Very steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 18

December 2.48 plus 03
March 2.08 plus 03
May 2.13 plus 03
July 2.18 plus 03

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1935

Polling Booth Incident Echo

Battle Between City Father And Commissioner Over Conduct Of Employee

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz once again figured as an aggrieved party against a municipal employee in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday. The Municipal Commissioner said that he had not come across any councillor so far who had complained about discourtesy to the members of the public or to the member of the Corporation except Mr. Khairaz. The clerk in question had apologised and he (the Commissioner) had warned him also, and no good purpose would be served to pursue the matter further. Many councillors urged Mr. Khairaz to withdraw his proposition, but he refused to do so, and it was ultimately passed in the amended form.

POLLING BOOTH INCIDENT.

Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz moved that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the name and address of the Municipal Ballot Clerk who was turned out of the E Ward polling booth for insulting behaviour on the day of the last municipal election.

Mr. Khairaz said on the 22nd January last on the general election day, he saw a girl of eight years going to the polling booth and he drew the attention of the clerk that she was a minor and was not entitled to the voting slip. The clerk retorted "Mind your business or I will break your jaws." Mr. Khairaz then complained to the Polling Officer who removed that clerk elsewhere.

Later on, he wrote to the Municipal Commissioner narrating the incident, and the Commissioner replied that he had made enquiries and found that there was no doubt that the clerk had lost his temper but he added, "allowance must be made for the great strain under which they had to work in E Ward polling station. However he has been warned."

Mr. Khairaz then demanded the name and address of the clerk in question but in reply the Commissioner regretted that he was not prepared to disclose his name. Mr. Khairaz said the Municipal Commissioner took nearly a month to reply to his first letter.

A voice: He was considering the matter. (Laughter).

Mr. Khairaz protested against the attitude of the Commissioner and said he was entitled to have the name of the clerk in question so that he might take recourse to law.

Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala enquired whether Commissioner had powers to withhold name and address. If Mr. Khairaz had taken action, the Commissioner would have been compelled to tender the name and address of the clerk.

TWO VERSIONS OF IT.

The Municipal Commissioner said whenever there was a dispute, there were two parties. In this case, Mr. Khairaz was one party and he had given his version and the clerk was the other party who had given his version quite different from the one given by Mr. Khairaz. On enquiries, he found that the girl voter in question was not eight years old, but was on the border line of minority and majority, and besides that, her name was among the list of voters. Having taken explanation of the clerk, who had also apologised, Mr. Khairaz had chosen the absurd extremity of prosecuting him. As action had already been taken in the matter, he did not think it necessary to furnish the name of the clerk. The Commissioner then said that the attitude of Mr. Khairaz in the Corporation was threatening and added that it had become a habit with Mr. Khairaz to complain against municipal employees. In his career as Municipal Commissioner, no other councillor had complained against Municipal employees except Mr. Khairaz, and he urged the House to make some allowance for the self-respect and dignity of the municipal staff. The wording of the proposition also was defective, as no ballot clerk was turned out of the polling booth. As a matter of fact, that particular clerk was moved from one place to another to protect himself from the harassment of Mr. Khairaz. (Laughter).

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to request the Commissioner to furnish the name of the clerk against whom Mr. Khairaz had complained.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the amendment.

PROPER AMENDS ALREADY MADE

Mr. A. P. Sabawalla opposed both the proposition and the amendment and said that was the result of hyper-sensitiveness of Mr. Khairaz. Some councillors had the fanciful idea that the municipal employees were menials and that they should be treated as such. Even if the clerk got excited, proper amends had been made, and he urged Mr. Khairaz to drop the matter at that stage.

Prof. S. R. Davar requested the Commissioner to give the name of the clerk and urged Mr. Khairaz as a gentleman not to pursue the matter further.

Mr. Khairaz: No, I am a "Mavali" and the Commissioner is a gentleman. (Laughter).

MAYOR INTERVENES.

The Mayor: I will request the Commissioner to give the name and hope Mr. Khairaz will exercise sobriety and drop the matter.

The Commissioner said he had not the least objection to give the name provided Mr. Khairaz gave the assurance that he would drop the matter since the clerk in question had made amends by expressing regret and tendering apology for the incident.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. Meherally urged Mr. Khairaz to drop the matter.

The Mayor: The Commissioner is already prepared to give the name with an expression of regret. If that does not satisfy Mr. Khairaz, nothing would prevent him from taking further proceedings.

Mr. Khairaz, however, did not withdraw his proposition and the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram being put to vote was carried as a substantive proposition.

"SAFETY FIRST" TRAINING

Prof. V. G. Rao then moved: "That with a view to teaching the advantages of the "Safety First" to the students attending the Municipal schools, the Schools Committee be requested to consider and report on the desirability of training up teachers in the study of the principles of "Safety First."

Prof. Rao said in 1914 road accidents in the city were 311 which were raised to 1,500 in 1932. The children were citizens of the future and as such they should be trained in the principles of Safety First. The scouts of the Schools Committee were given six lectures by Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety First Association on the principles of Safety First and they were prepared to give training to the municipal school teachers without any remuneration.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram and Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle enquired if the Schools Committee would have to undergo any expenses to which Prof. Rao replied in the negative.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation passed the following resolution of Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar:

"That the Commissioner be requested to consider and report on the desirability of giving information regarding early signs and symptoms of Leprosy, explaining the advantages of taking early treatment for the disease, and indicating the places where such treatment is available.

That the Commissioner be also requested to consider and report on the advisability of training Municipal Lady doctors in the treatment of Leprosy."

PLOT FOR RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 10th September stating:

That the Trustees of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust have offered to purchase at the rate of Rs. 12 per square yard the triangular plot of land, admeasuring about 11,850 square yards, adjoining the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children at Parel for the construction of a Radium Institute and Hospital. Nurses' quarters, etc. This land is Government land but is vested in the Bombay Municipality under Schedule 'W' of Act XIII of 1933. It can therefore be leased by the Municipality only for a term of 99 years (vide Section 91A (4) of the Municipal Act). The applicants desire to purchase the same outright. The proper procedure, therefore, would be for Government to resume this land under Section 91A (8) of the Act and convey the same to the applicants. Government were therefore addressed by me in the matter, with a request to state if, having regard to the public purpose for which the land is required, they would be prepared to agree to resume the same under Section 91A (8) of the Municipal Act, and convey the same to the applicants on payment of compensation for the land resumed at the rate of Rs. 12 per square yard to the Corporation.

The Government by their letter, No. 870-33-A, dated the 31st July 1935 have agreed to my request.

The Trustees of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust have already lodged a deposit of Rs. 500 in respect of the costs of conveyance which are payable by them.

Having regard to the large area, viz., 11,850 square yards, of the plot which is lying vacant at present and is low-lying, I consider the rate of Rs. 12 per square yard fair and reasonable. The compensation amount will come to about Rs. 1,42,200.

The Corporation approved of the Commissioner's recommendation.

The House then adjourned till to-day.

GRIGG TO BE STRENGTHENED

Nixon's Nomination To Help Him On Indo-Burma Tribunal Debate

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Mr. J. C. Nixon, Additional Financial Secretary to the Government of India, is being nominated Member of the Assembly to help the Finance Member in the debate on the Indo-Burmese Tribunal's report.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nixon has been for long associated with the Indo-Burmese financial question and was joint author of the Howard-Nixon memorandum. Mr. Nixon presented the Government of India's case before the Amery Tribunal. Mr. Nixon is now engaged in preparing data relating to financial adjustment between the centre and the provinces and lobby circles in the Assembly are already associating his name with the Finance Secretaryship in succession to Mr. Tallants who is expected to be appointed Executive Councillor of the Behar Government next October when Mr. Hubback proceeds on leave.

Eastern States Ministers To Review Federal Scheme

RAIGARH, Sept. 19.

The Committee of the Ministers of the Eastern States will meet here on Saturday to discuss the questions arising out of the Federal Scheme embodied in the new Government of India Act.

The Committee will also study the political and administrative conditions of the Eastern Agency States with a view to their adjustment in the Instrument of Accession.—United Press.

TROOPS OCCUPY NAHAKKI PASS

Tribesmen Offer Little Opposition To Advance Of 15,000 Soldiers

PESHAWAR, Sept. 19

The Nahakki Pass and the plains of Kamalai, the home of warlike Mohmand tribesmen, have been occupied by 15,000 English, Scottish and Indian troops constituting a "Moh-Force" which met practically with no opposition from the tribesmen in achieving their objective.

Leaving the Ghalanai camp about the midnight of Wednesday troops advanced to the Pass, climbed a height of 3,000 ft. and reached the crest of, the tremendous precipice with the first light of dawn.

Actual seizing was no difficult task and immediately following the occupation of the area a pipe line was installed for fresh water supply for the troops.—United Press.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES CONFERENCE

Godhra Merchants' Appeal For United Front

(From A Correspondent).

GODHRA, Sept. 19.

Messrs. Hatimbhai Sanerwala and Ambalal Parikh have issued an appeal on behalf of the Godhra Vyapari Mandal regarding weights and measures conference. They say: "We earnestly appeal to all merchants and business associations all over the Presidency to send strong delegations to the Conference and represent their grievances. We must present a united demand to the Bombay Council during its ensuing session to relieve the merchants of the great hardship which some of the clauses and sections of the Act rules and entail."

Godhra merchants met yesterday and resolved to send three delegates to the Conference. Notices and letters from the Director of Industries and the weights inspectors were read and it was decided to place them before the Conference. It was resolved to submit a memorial to Sir N. Bhutto authorising Mr. Hatimbhai Saherwala, Secretary to sign it.

"Present United Front At Weights And Measures Conference"

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 17.

On behalf of the Presidency Merchants' Conference on weights and measures to be held at Poona next week, Mr. A. C. Parikh has issued an appeal to the merchant community to present a united case of all the merchants in the Presidency and to approach the Bombay Legislative Council as also the Government of Bombay with minimum but agreed demands. If nothing is done within the next two weeks, he says, the trading class and consequently the consumers would be put to a rather heavy loss.

He requests all merchants in the presidency and all business associations to send their representatives to the Poona Conference the exact dates of which would be announced shortly, and to stand by the decisions of the Conference.

'Weights And Measures' Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

A meeting of the representatives of the various Business Associations in Poona, was held on the 13th inst., and a resolution was passed to convene a "Bombay Weights and Measures Conference" in Poona, within a week or so.

Propaganda and preparations are going on and the Secretaries are trying to get Sheth Veljee Lakhamsee Napoo of Bombay as president.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Minister for Education will be requested to open the All-India Educational Exhibition which will be held at the time of the All-India Education Conference at Nagpur.

SUB-BROKERS MEET PRESIDENT

Stock Exchange Directors Will Consider Situation To-day

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange, may meet to-morrow to consider the situation.

To-day the members of the Exchange handed over the lists as called for by the Board.

In the afternoon, the President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, met a deputation of sub-brokers to whom he explained the need for introducing the new system in issuing badges.

FRUIT CULTURE IN BARODA

State Government's Measures

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 19.

The Baroda Government will apply the Ganot Regulation Bill from 19th instant to all villages in Sankheda Taluka, 30 villages in Tilakwada, Petamahal and Raniparaj Ganotias are getting due advantage.

The other notification details the conditions encouraging fruit farming in the State which include equitable land distribution for fruit culture and tree planting on a co-operative basis, increasing village panchayat resources and facilities regarding ownership and use of land. Government are taking intensive measures for improving the marketing conditions of agricultural products.

Cyclists, Be Careful, Says Baroda Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 19.

The Baroda District Magistrate, as a sequel to many accidents due to carelessness, has issued a notice regulating the movements of cycles in Baroda City and urging the strict observance of the procedure.

PROMINENT POONA PARSI DEAD

Heart Fails While Playing Billiards

POONA, September 18.

The death occurred to-night at 8 o'clock of Sardar Byramjee Pudumjee, one of the most prominent of Poona's Parsi leaders and a man respected by all communities.

He was in the act of playing a shot in a billiard tournament at the Parsi Club, when his heart failed, and he died almost immediately.

DELHI JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

International Publicity For Congress

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

Mr. Chamanlal, a journalist of Delhi, who has recently returned to India after his second world tour, met Babu Rajendra Prasad, and had interviews with him in regard to the Congress propaganda in foreign countries.

Babu Rajendra Prasad assured Mr. Chaman Lal that nobody has so far brought forward a concrete scheme before the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Chaman Lal put up several suggestions including the method by which later on the Congress propaganda centres could become self-supporting.

Babu Rajendra Prasad agreed with the suggestion to issue an appeal to all patriotic Indians abroad to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

Our London Letter

Parsi New Year Day Celebrations

COMRADE 'SAK'S' APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT

'Community Must Guard Against Swollen Heads And Cold Feet'

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The Parsi New Year was celebrated this year by the Zoroastrian community of Great Britain on Sunday last. A "Pateti" dinner and dance was held at the Cretorion Restaurant in the West End and over 250 covers were laid. Mr. Kaikhushru Pirojshah Mehta, of Messrs Tata Sons Limited, who is the present President of the Parsi Association of Great Britain, took the chair.

Most of the Parsis who had recently visited this country in connection with the Jubilee celebrations had already left but about a dozen Parsi families, mostly from Bombay, attended the dinner. Conspicuous among them were Sir Hormusjee and Lady Mehta, Mr. Ardeshir Dalal, of Messrs Tata Steel Co., Sir Pudamji and Lady Ginwala, and Mr. Byramjee Lalkaka of Ahmedabad. There were also present Mr. Deep Narain Singh, the Congress member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and his charming wife, Mr. Kapilram Vakil the well-known Managing Director of the Okha Salt Co. and several others. More than 50 ladies, a number of them in Parsi sarees, were there along with a few English friends of the Parsi Association. But none of these English friends belonged to the official class.

Swollen Heads And Cold Feet

Mr. Mehta, as the President, proposed the Toast of the Pars. "Pateti". He described the present condition of the Parsi community to be not so happy as before. He, however, hoped that with their courage and certain good qualities they could survive the difficulties of the present time. However, he added that there were evidences in certain sections of the Parsi community of having members who either possess swollen heads or cold feet. He warned that both those dangers required to be guarded against.

Mr. Mehta also referred to the Quetta catastrophe in which a number of Parsi families were involved. He informed the guests that the Parsi Association in London had also started a separate Parsi-Fund to be sent to the Parsi Panchayat Fund at Bombay. Mr. Mehta then called upon Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatvala to propose the toast of the guests and also of the ladies.

International Spirit

Mr. Saklatvala pointed out that in spite of the present revival of extreme communalism and nationalism in different parts of the world mankind was marching forward to the new goal of an international understanding. He said that feasts and banquets were not merely occasions for frivolous pleasures, but gave them opportunities to drive away personal selfishness, to cultivate social bonds and to develop intercommunal and international spirit. Mr. Saklatvala added that whatever was the past history of the Parsi race, it had to be the foundation of the future and that so far, with certain faults here and there, they had proved themselves to be serviceable and good-hearted citizens in India for nearly 1,000 years.

'Dog Collars Round Man's Neck'

Mr. Saklatvala pointed out to the presence of the various non-Parsi guests present at the dinner who had also helped the Parsis of London in advancing intercommunal spirit and solidarity. The gathering also represented, he said, people from various stations in life, including engineers, doctors, lawyers, merchants financiers and well-known industrialists. Then he quietly added that there was also in that august company a good representative of modern and up-to-date Communism. He extended his warm welcome to the ladies present in the same toast, under orders from his chairman. He humourously asserted that though ladies often complained that the men remained the top-dog of Society, every man was first what his mother, the woman, made him, and, secondly, though many married men were considered to be top-dogs their wives managed to act as very good and strong dog-collars round their necks.

Sir Hormusjee Mehta replied to the toast, of the guests. He was all full of the pride and glory of the Parsi community.

After the dinner, there were one or two Parsi friends who entertained the company with a few but select conjuring tricks. This made room for the young guests to dance till a late hour in the night when the elder guests made their homeward journey..

Farewell To Indian Hostel Warden

Another interesting gathering of Indians and their friends was held the previous evening (Saturday evening) at the Hostel of the Indian Students' Union. Rarely had the premises witnessed such a large gathering for dinner for which special arrangements had to be made in the main hall of the Hostel. It was an occasion afforded by the Managing Committee of the Y. M. C. A. which is responsible for the running of the Hostel to bid farewell to Mr. J. S. Aiman, the popular Warden of the Institute. Mr. Aiman had served the students for over five years and was now on the eve of retirement to take more responsible duties at the Indian headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. in Calcutta. He is soon leaving this country to act as the General Secretary for India, Burma and Ceylon. Tributes to Mr. Aiman's work at the Hostel came from different quarters. There were the students to record their gratitude for the way they were looked after by him. The representatives of the Executive, Sir Ewart Greaves and Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, expressed their appreciation for the services Mr. Aiman had rendered to them.

The characteristic humour of Mrs. Rama Rao, the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner for India, added to the enjoyment of the gathering as she made a few sallies in praise of Mr. Aiman to whom she presented on behalf of the members of the Indian Students' Union Hostel a gold watch and a cheque. The staff of the Hostel also did not forget their Warden to whom they gave a suitable memento.

Filled with gratitude, for the expression of satisfaction with his work, Mr. Aiman made a suitable reply and assured the company that though he may be 7,000 miles away from them they would be always in his mind. Over 250 covers were laid and amongst those present were Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. F. J. Chamberlain, and Mr. Y. N. Sukhthankar, C. S. I., Trade Commissioner for India in London. Young Bengalee students entertained the company with a few musical interludes, and "Bande Mataram" brought the proceedings to an end.

Christening Ceremony

Indian residents in Great Britain, rarely get occasions to attend the christening ceremonies in this country. Naturally it was a welcome opportunity for those invited to be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Choudhari at their beautiful house, built recently in Laindon, Sussex, on Sunday afternoon to witness the Christening of their son, Vijay. Amongst those present were Captain and Mrs. Puri, Dr. C. L. Katial, Dewan Sherar, Dr. Kaul and a number of other Indian doctors with their wives. Dr. Koushal acted as "High Priest" on the occasion to chant "mantras" by the "havan" side. Dr. Chaudhari and his charming wife hail from the north India. He has been practising in this country for over six years. Vijay was the recipient of beautiful gifts, which included a few silver rattles and baby soothers.

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